MADRAS COURIER.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

VOLUME XXV. WEDNESDAY, JUNE [illegible] 1809. NUMBER 1238.

NABOB'S DEBTS.

The Commissioners hereby give notice, that they intend on Thursday the 29th instant, to proceed to the consideration of the following claims.

211 W. Abbot, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, and Mujud ood Dowlah, bond of the Nabob Wallajah dated 18th Zehidge 1187 Higeree, for jewels S. P. 1,18,000 0 0 *l.* 1,51, 346 16 0.

212 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, bond of the Nabob Wallajah dated 20th Jemmadee oos sanee 1190 Higeree, for jewels, S P. 1,28,000 0 0. *l.* 1,59,372 16 0.

213 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, bond of the Nabob Wallajah dated 11th Zecaad 1194, for money and jewels. S. P. 66,113 11¼ annas. *l.* 71,865 19 0.

214 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, bond of the Nabob Wallajah dated 15th Shabaun 1195, for jewels. S. P. 1,35,000 0 0 *l.* 1,35,936 10 0.

215. W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, and Mujud ood Dowlah, representatives of Abdool Walee Khan deceased, bond of the Nabob Wallajah, dated 2d Rejub 1193 Higeree for jewels. S. P. 1,10,000 0 0 *l.* 77,781 2 0.

216. W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, and Mujud ood Dowlah, representatives of Abdoll Walee Chan deceased, bond of the Nabob Wallajah, dated 17th Rubbee ool uwul 1195 Higeree, for money and jewels. S. P. 92,000 0 0. *l.* 93,996 8 0.

217. W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, and Mujud ood Dowlah, representatives of Abdool Walee Khan deceased, bond of the Nabob Wallajah, dated 3d Shabaun 1194 Higeree, for money lent. S. P. 66,000 0 0. *l.* 72,604 8 0.

218. W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, and Mujud ood Dowlah, representatives of Abdool Walee Khan deceased, assignee of Armogum Sitty, bond of the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, dated 17th Rubbee ool uwul 1192 Higeree for money lent. S. P. 3,000 0 0. *l.* 3,644 2 0.

219 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, and Mujud-ood Dowlah, representatives of Abdool Walee Khan deceased, bond of the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, dated 27th Rejub 1194, for money and jewels S. P. 18,000 0 0. *l.* 17,793 12 0.

220 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, bond of the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, dated 2d Zehidge 1202, for money lent. S. P. 14,000 0 0. *l.* 11,034 16 0.

221 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, bond of the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, dated 2d Suffer 1203 Higeree, for money lent. S. P. 46,000 0 0. *l.* 36,070 2 ⅔.

222 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, bond of the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, dated 1st, Snuwaul 1206, for money lent. S. P. 13,000 0 0. *l.* 9,051 9 0.

223 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, claim on the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, dated 4th Rubbee oos sanee. 1210 Higeree, for money and jewels. S. P. 63,000 0 0. *l.* 65,200 0 0.

224 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum on the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, dated 14th Shabaun 1214 Higeree, for money lent. S. P. 59,000 0 0. *l.* 23.600 0 0.

225 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, claim on the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, for arrears of rent due on a house called Jordan's Garden. S. P. 3,403 0 0. *l.* 1,362 0 0.

226 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, claim on the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, for arrears of rent due on a house called Brooks' Garden S. P. 1,596 5 annas. *l.* 638 10 10.

227 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum claim on the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, for arrears of rent due on a house called Call's Garden, S. P. 396 1 40 *l.* 158 8 0.

228 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick onn Nissa Begum, claim on the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah for arrears of rent due on a house called Call's Garden, S. P. 351 0 0. *l.* 180 8 0.

229 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mullick oon Nissa Begum, debt of the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, for arrears of allowance. S. P. 27,028 9 0 *l.* 10,811 8 10.

230 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mujud ood Dowlah debt of the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, for arrears of allowance, S. P. 19,284 7 0. *l.* 7,713 15 10.

231 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mujud ood Dowlah in behalf of his wife Umtiooz zohra Begum, debt of the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah for arrears of allowance, S. P. 3,947 10 0 *l.* 1,299 1 0.

232 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mujud ood Dowlah in behalf of his sister Mohummud oon, Nissa Begum, debt of the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah for arrears of allowance, S. P. 3,247 0 0 *l.* 1,299 17 0.

233 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mujud ood Dowlah, in behalf of his nephew Nusseel ood Dowlah, debt of the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, for arrears of allowance, S. P. 211 11 0. *l.* 804 13 9.

234 W. Abbott, Esq. Attorney of Mujud ood Dowlah in behalf of his son, Hoossaine ood Deenkhan, debt of the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah for arrears of allowance, S. P. 262 14 0. *l.* 345 3 0.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1809

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

John Kenworthey, Esq. Senior Member of the Board of Trade.

Robert Fullerton, Esq. Second do. do.

John Casamaijor, Esq. a Member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. George Garrow, Accountant General.

Mr. Charles Hyde, Collector in the Zillah of Chingleput.

Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode, do. do. of Ganjam.

Mr. Thomas Fraser, do. of Nellore.

Mr. G. F. Travers, do. of Trichinopoly.

Mr. W. Mackenzie, Assistant to the Assay Master.

Mr. F. A. Grant, 3d Judge of the Provincial Court of Southern Division.

Mr. J. B. Travers, 3d do. of Northern do. and to act as 2d Judge.

Mr. T. Townsend, Acting 3d Judge of the Provincial Court of Northern Division.

Mr. P. R. Cazalet, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

Mr. A. G. Blake, Assistant Judge at Masulipatam.

Mr. S. Boutflower, Register to the Zillah Court at Rajahmundry.

Mr. H. G. Keene, do. do. at Vizagapatam.

2d Regt. N. I.—Capt. Lieut. F. W. Wilson, to be Captain of a Company; Lieut. John Ford, to be Capt. Lieut. and Ensign George Strachan, to be Lieut. in succession to Cranstoun, deceased.

A Correspondent at Calcutta having favored us with the following Statement of the Affairs of Hindostan, we have the pleasure to lay them before our Readers

AFFAIRS OF HINDOOSTAN.

CALCUTTA,—JUNE 11, 1809.

The tidings received in the course of the past week from the Cabul dominions, are still fraught with the misfortunes of the unhappy Soojah-ul-Moolk;—who, if he shall obtain any respite at all from the alarms which assail him, will, in all likelihood, owe it much more to the weakness and impolicy of his rivals, than to the vigour or stability of his remaining resources.

In addition to the circumstances of the victory gained by the Soobah of Cashmere, stated in my last, the Ukhbars, that have since come to hand, inform us, that a son of Zemaun Shah, three brothers of Abdullah Khan, and two or three other Sirdars (including the names of Moolauna Kurreem and Raheem Khan already noticed,) had been selected for death by Attah Mahommed, from the rest of his prisoners. Many others remained in confinement. The scattered remains of the royal army, in their flight towards the Indus, were overtaken, it is added, at the distance of about 80 miles from Cashmere, by Attah Mahommed's forces,—which coming up with them in the night, took a position for investing them and cutting off their retreat. The army remained in that perilous situation for some days; at the conclusion of which time, they found themselves reduced to the most deplorable condition, and nearly destitute of food and forage. They refused however to listen to the proposal made by the enemy, that they should surrender their arms, horses and accoutrements, and deliver up Azeem Khan (the son of the Vizier,) as the price of their escape. They still looked to Peshour for succour, and had found means, it would appear, to convey intelligence of their situation to the court, Soojah-ul-Moolk, by every account, was in no condition to attempt their relief. We are happy to learn however, by an Ukbar direct from Peshour, dated the 15th of May, that, by their own exertions, the greater part of them had afterwards escaped from the toils. Azeem Khan, in company with two principal Sirdars, it is said, had actually passed Attock, and by the last accounts, were at no great distance from Peshour. Atta Mahommed Khan himself had returned, we understand, to Cashmere.

Since writing the above, we learn by private accounts from the Embassy, that the wreck of the army had arrived at Peshour, some time previous to the date assigned to the intelligence now given; and the gentlemen of the Embassy expected, in the course of a day or two, to pay a visit of ceremony to the chieftains.

The conquest of Ca[illegible], it is now said, was accomplished by Futteh [illegible], and other Sirdars in the service o[illegible] ood Shah, at the head of t[illegible] Mahmood himself did n[illegible] from th[illegible], until two or three day[illegible] his army [illegible] possession of the city. Immed[illegible]tely [illegible] the entranc[illegible] Fut[illegible] into Cab[illegible] he p[illegible] all the p[illegible] so[illegible] ood whom h[illegible] found [illegible], in c[illegible]ement. The brother [illegible] Goolist[illegible] Khan, to [illegible]ose charge the palace ha[illegible] been c[illegible]mitted, fi[illegible]ng himself destitute of a[illegible] and see[illegible]g no prospect of aid from [illegible], had aban[illegible]ned his trust and fled. Th[illegible]ding, with [illegible] fences, we are told, i[illegible] now in Mahn[illegible]ssion, and is suppos[illegible] by many to hav[illegible] gained by treachery. A principal for[illegible] however, it is said, was s[illegible] defended by a chieft[illegible] named Shetab Khan. An attempt had bee[illegible] made to reduce it, and some parts of the wor[illegible] had been materially injured by the besiegers—but the garrison held out manfully, and the efforts of their assailants had latterly somewhat abated.

A letter from the Soobah of Cashmere, it is stated, had been received by Mahmood Shah at Cabul, announcing the great victory which the former had gained over the army of Soojah-ul-Moolk, and placing his whole forces at the disposal of the usurper. The communication had been most graciously received by Mahmood, who, in reply, urged Atta Mahmood to set out, without delay, for Peshour,—whither his own army under Futteh Khan and other Sirdars were already on their march, and he himself would presently set out. The sovereignty of Cashmere, he added, should be the reward of his fidelity.

Futteh Khan had indeed, it is added, actually taken the road to Peshour. His army, by the last accounts, were encamped in an advanced position, about six miles distant from Cabul. Mahmood, menwhile, is said to have gone towards Candahar, on a pilgrimage to a place of religious celebrity named Moosah-hillee. His return to Cabul was not however likely to be long delayed. As soon as it should take place, he was expected to join the army. In the mean time, his son Khamran had been left in charge of the government.

According to the last advices, Soojah-ul-Moolk still remained at Peshour,—where he was employed in making such preparations, as were yet in his power, against the impending storm. His Prime Minister (Akreem Khan,) as also Dheendar Vizier and Muddeh Khan, were with him. The British Envoy appeared to be on the most cordial terms with the court, and was consulted on every occasion. Soojah, it would seem, had latterly given up all thoughts of another expedition to Cashmere. As soon as he should have collected an army, it is said to have been his intention, to advance towards Cabul, and to give battle to the powers of the usurper. Want of money was the chief impediment to his movements:—it was one however which he felt only in common with his rivals, and which he possessed better means than them of obviating. In addition to the force which he expected from his Sirdars, Soojah was employed in levying troops in the neighbourhood of his immediate residence, and had received again into his service a number of the men, who, having fallen into Aita Mahommed's hands, and having since been discharged, had found their way back to Peshour. These with the guards attending on his person, formed the principal part of his remaining strength.

We mentioned in our last, the expected departure of two of the gentlemen of the Embassy, charged with special dispatches, by the route of the Lahore, and of two others by the route of the Indus. We have since learned through a private channel, that Lieutenants Harris and Tickell had actually entered the Punjab on their way to Dehlee; and that Mr. Fraser Second Assistant to the Envoy, accompanied by Lieut. Ross, would presently set out by the other route above-mentioned, for Bombay. Lieutenants Harris and Tickell, (if we [illegible] believe the Hindoostan newspa[illegible], soon after entering into the territories of Runjeet Singh, been opposed in their passage by the Kellahdar of Neella, one of the tributaries of that chieftain. A complaint on the subject was immediately forwarded by them to Lahore: and Runjeet, having already promised, at the instance of letters addressed to him by Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Metcalfe, to grant them a safe conduct through his country, is said to have written in strong terms to the Kellahdar, ordering him to offer no molestation, but on the contrary to afford every practicable facility to the party,—and at the same time, is said to have dispatched one of his own people, (named Jouher Sing,) for the purpose of receiving them, and escorting them in safety through the Punjab.

Mr. Metcalfe, late British Envoy at the Court of Runjeet Sing, arrived at Ludehauneh on the 12th ultimo, on his return to Dehlee. He was received, by the British detachment in garrison at that station, with the salute due to his rank. He was expected to remain for a few days at Ludehauneh, before proceeding on his journey to the Dooab.

Runjeet Singh had fixed his residence at Lahore,—where, according to the Native newspapers, he had shut the palace-gates, and, discarding all business, had abandoned himself without reserve to the enjoyment of his pleasures. In the mean time, however, he had assembled labourers from the country round, and had set them to work on the fortifications of his Capital. Besides repairing the ramparts, he proposed to surround the works with an extensive fosse. He had also directed the adjacent country to be cleared; and a spot of ground, on which a mosque stands, to be enclosed within the area of the fortress. Instructions had been issued, at the same time, from Lahore, to the Kelladars of Sebbel-Khot and other strong holds, directing them to attend carefully to the trusts severally committed to them.

We have already noticed from time to time the operations of Scindia and his dependant chieftains, on the frontiers of Jaypore. Though unsuccessful with respect to their immediate object, they have produced the effect, which in all likelihoood was chiefly desired and expected from them,—by inducing the Rajah, (Suwae Juggut Sing) to purchase their cessation with a considerable sum of money. While his sirdars were plundering the country around in every direction, Scindia himself had for many weeks been encamped before the fortress of Doonnee, where, irritated by the obstacles which he had encountered and by the heavy expenditure of the siege, he had rejected all overtures of accommodation on the part of Cashenaut the Kellahdar, and would hear of nothing but the unconditional surrender of the Fort.

At length, Juggut Sing began to collect his forces, and to prepare for the possible extremity of actual war between the two states. He appointed at the same time a person named Khoshaleeram, to porceed as his Vakeel to Scindia's camp, with full powers to conclude a settlement. At first, Scindia absolutely refused to treat, until the fort of Doonnee should have surrendered. He then, it is said, shewed an inclination to accept of the sum of 13 lacs of rupees, tendered by Khoshaleeram on the part of his master, in satisfaction of every demand; but afterwards broke off on the same plea as before, saying, he should first take Doonnee, and then he would listen to the proposals of the Rajah. Here, according to the reports prevalent in Hindoostan, the negociation had well nigh terminated.—The Vakeel threatened to return immediately to Jaypore, and was with difficulty prevailed upon to remain a few days longer by the conciliatory promises of one of Scindia's Ministers.

The fortress of Doonnee still holding out, Scindia at length thought fit to renew the negociations. Khoshaleeram was admitted to an audience, and afterwards (on the 6th of May) delivered in a paper, containing the final resolutions of his master. In this ultimatum, the Rajah undertook to make good to Scindia, the

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full sum of 16 lacs of rupees,—one half to be paid i amedia ely and the remainder aft-r an interval of two i..., and req ired in re urn, that the siege of Doonnee should e raised, and the Jaypore territory evacu ted, a d that he himself should receive from Scindia a safe conduct to Oudeypoor, whither h was adout to proceed, for the purpose of es pousing one of the Princesses of that house. O this basis the negociations accordingly procee ed; and, were conducted, on the part of Scindia, by Serjoo Rao and Bala Rao,—the latter of whom had succeeded Rajah Umbajee (whose death took place about the same time) in this office, as well as in all his other public dignities. The result was, that Juggus Sing's proposals were finally accepted by Scindia, subject only to these modifications, viz.—that, insted of one half uow and the remainder after two months, 10 lacs should be paid in the first instance, 3 lacs after an interval of 15 days, and the remainder after one month,—that both payments should be made in Bindrabund instead of Nanasae rupees,—and that no deduction should be made on account of the sums previously collected from the country by Scindia or his people, in the course of the dispute. These conditions being complied with, Scindia engaged on his part, to recal his forces from Jaypore, as soon as the first payment of 10 lacs should be made; and, in case of the Rajah chusing to go to Oudeypoor or Joudpoor for the purpose abovementioned, to escort him thither with his whole army. Thus terminated the hostilities between the two states. Ten lacs of rupees being paid according to stipulation, Scindia immediately raised the siege of Doonnee, and, on the 11th of May, moved his Camp to Mozeetooddah, a place about 6 miles distant from that fortress. The Rajah had called upon his revenue officers to furnish him with the means of fulfilling his remaining engagements, and had directed Khoshaleeram to return to Jaypore with as little delay as possible. The latter however, it would appear, finding Scindia very pressing in his demands, did not think it prudent to quit his post, until his master should have completed the second instalment.

Whether Scindia may have been sincere in his intentions, or otherwise, the execution of that particular stipulation, which relates to the evacuation of the Jaypore territory, does not seem to have depended altogether on himself. Several of his feudatory chieftains had dispersed their bands over the country, and were, as usual, much more intent on the promotion of their own interests, than of the views of their master. Sirdar Subaonee had penetrated to within 4 miles of the city of Jaypore; while Baboojee Scindia and Narrain Rao had taken up their residence in a small town near Sicca-dalee, where they were extorting money from the neighbouring Kellahdars and Talookdars, and laying waste the whole country around. The two chieftains last-mentioned, disregarding alike the remonstrances of the Rajah and the commands of Scindia, persisted in their determination of remaining in Jaypore, until Juggut Sing should have fulfilled an engagement, by which he had bound himself to pay to *them* two lacs of rupees, in addition to the tribute exacted by Dowlut Rao. Juggoo Baboo also, with a considerable force, continued to plunder and rob the inhabitants of the country about Syamgurrah; while Baptiste, with his battalions, in open defiance of Scindiah's prohibition, was extorting money from the canoongoes of Hindoon.

After raising the seige of Doonnee, Scindia took the road towards Ajmere and Joudpore. He had previously sent a message to Ban Sing, the Rajah of the latter state, requiring the customary chout, and enforcing his demand with the threat of entering the Rajah's country, and, in the event of refusal, plundering his subjects and laying waste his lands. Ban Sing anxiously endeavoured to avert Scindia's approach, by every satisfactory assurance in his power to give. It appears however from the Native reports, that he had entered at the same time into negociations with Holkar, with the view of bespeaking his assistance, and preventing the departure of the troops of Meer Khan, who had been stationed in his country, but, in consequence of the delayed discharge of their arrears, had just been recalled.

According to the last accounts, Scindia was encamped at Shapoorah, a position which he had chosen for the double purpose, of accelerating the payment of the arrears of the Jaypore tribute, and of menacing the Joudpore chieftain into submission. The Vakeel of the latter state had returned to his master, that he might consult with him on the subject of Dowlut Rao's demands, and the means of satisfying them.

The latest advices lead us to conclude, that Holkar had at length succeeded, in appeasing the immediate clamours of his troops. It does not appear however, that any effectual reconciliaion between that chieftain and Meer Khan had yet taken place.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On the 19th June, the Lady of Robert Orme, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 17th instant, the Lady of S. Mac Mullen, Esq. Surgeon of H. M. 59th Regiment, of a Daughter.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Hydrabad, on the 9th April, aged 24 years, Maria Clasina, Wife of Benjamin Heyne, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment. Her Husband, three children, and many relations will long deplore her loss.

At Masulipatam, on the 11th instant, Joseph Street, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment.

On the 24th June, in the prime of life Mrs. H. Magges; by her husband, and other relations, her irreparable loss is, and will be deeply regretted.

BENGAL MARRIAGE.

At Chinsurah, on the 31st May, by the Reverend Nathaniel Forsyth, ensign Robert Roche, of the 25th regiment light infantry, to Miss Margaretha Louisa Plusker, youngest Daughter of Doctor Plusker.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 7th June, the Lady of lieutenant colonel Mc Gregor, 14th regiment native cavalry, of a Son.

On Saturday the 3d June, the Lady of lieutenant Burrows, of His Majesty's 8th light dragoons, of a Son.

On the 4th June, the Lady of Joseph Barretto, Esq. Junior, of a Daughter.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Patrick Reid, of a Daughter.

At Dacca, on the 2d June, the Lady of Thomas Mainwaring, Esq. of a Son.

At Jessore on the 30th May, the Lady of David Bagley, Esq. of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 6th June, Mr. James Baird.

At Fattygurh, on the 21st May Mr. John Ogilvie, aged 48 years, much regretted.

BOMBAY BIRTHS.

At Kaira, on the 29th of May, the Lady of H. W. Diggle Esq. was safely delivered of a son.

On Thursday the 1st June the Lady of R. B. Perin Esq. safely delivered of a Daughter.

At Caranjah, on the 2d June the Lady of Lieutenant G. F. Hughes, was safely delivered of a Daughter.

At Mahim, on the 10th June Mrs. Eyre, safely delivered of a son.

On Monday the 12th June the lady of Lieut. Martinnant, of the M. B. of a son.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Bath, Major-General Madox Richardson, to Mrs. Scott, widow of the late David Scott, Esq. of the Island of Antigua.

At North Mimms Church, John Vernon, Esq. of the 22d Light Dragoons, to Miss Elizabeth Casamajor, 2d daughter of Justiniah Casamajor, Esq. of Fotterells, Herts.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. J. C. Burckhardt, of Northumberland-street, Strand, to Miss Emily Gilchrist, of Twickenham.

John Brodie, Esq. late of the Royal Navy, to Miss Charlotte, eldest daughter of Charles Bowman, Esq.

On the 10th ultimo, at Ipswich, Captain Meacham, of the 24th Infantry, to Miss Sarah Coote, grand neice to the late Sir Eyre Coote.

On Monday, Lieut. Col. Cascogne, in the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Mrs. Denton, of Tavistock square.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On Tuesday, suddenly, at his house, Jeddington, Middlesex, the Right Hon. the Earl of Athlone, aged 66 years.

Lately, the Rev. T. Moss, minister of Brierly Hill Chapel, Worcestershire, and author of the "Beggar's Petition," and other admired poetical works.

On the 11th of last month, at Alcester, in Warwick-W. Burrowe, Esq. one of the oldest General Inspectors of taxes; a native of Tunton, Somerset. Woodford, on the 16th inst. W. Robinson, Esq. Sub-Governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, aged 73.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	7 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	8 P.M.	Remarks.
June 21	84	89	86	85	....
22	84½	89	87	85	....
23	85	89	87	85	Rain in the night.
24	83	86	86	84	Rain in the night.
25	82	84	84	82	....
26	79½	86	88	84	....
27	83	86	85	83½	....

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenants Jefferys, 18th Native Regiment—B. Combe, 2d Battalion 2d Regiment—H. I. Bowler, Aid-De-Camp to Major-General Pater.—William Brown, and James Taylor, Esquires.

DEPARTURES.—Captains Stevenson, 25th Regiment—and ? axon, Artillery.

CALCUTTA,—JUNE 10, 1809.

Yesterday arrived off Calcutta, the ship Euphrates, Captain Mearing, from Bussorah, which she left on the 25th of April, and touched at Madras, where she remained four days, and sailed from thence on the 1st current.

Passenger:—Lieutenant Sinnock, N. I.

She did not see any vessel during the passage up the bay.

The Markets at Bussorah are represented as being extremely low.

Yesterday also arrived off Calcutta, the brig Margaret, Captain Alexander David, under Burmah colours, from Rangoon, whence she sailed, on the 16th ultimo; and was necessitated to put into Basseen, from stress of weather.

Passengers:—Messrs. E. Worthington, and J. G. Finch.

Yesterday forenoon, Captain Tremenhere, late commander of the Asia, Indiaman, arrived in town, in one of the Pilot vessels, in which he remained by the wreck of that ill-fated ship, while the prospect of recovering any thing existed. We understand the ship's quarter deck guns, her bowsprit, and some part of her rigging, are the only articles saved.

His Majesty ship Phaeton, Captain Fleetwood Pellew, we understand, will proceed from Calcutta, and direct to sea, in the course of the ensuing week, taking under her protection such ships as may be ready to sail at the same time.

The Kedgeree report received yesterday noon does not afford any news.

SUPREME COURT.

This morning commences the half yearly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol delivery;—we are informed that the Calendar, exhibits two Indictments for Murder, one for Burglary, and several others for lesser offences,—the Prisoners are all Natives.

On Wednesday, the brig Burmah, seized abreast of Calcutta, was condemned in the Court of Vice Admiralty, as a Prize to the Captors, having been proved to be enemy's property.

Major General Fuller, took his departure from this presidency yesterday forenoon, under a salute of 13 guns, from the Ramparts of Fort William, to take the command of the station of Meerut.

On the 3d of last month, the Detachment of Artillery, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel H. Grace; and the 8th Native Cavalry, returned to Muttra, in company with His Majesty's 17th Foot. The same day, the 24th Dragoons, arrived at Secundra.

The New Zealand Princess Aetocke is said to be very amiable in her temper, and affable in her manners.—Her sensibility was strongly excited a few evenings ago, by the name of her father being given as a toast, the party standing, and honoring it with the usual marks of respect observed in drinking the health of a monarch.—She rose, and in attempting to express her sense of the compliment, burst into tears, and for a considerable time was unable to repress the emotions of filial affection which agitated her bosom. She afterwards favored the company with some songs in her native language. They appeared to be extemporaneous performances, in which she plaintively bemoaned her separation from her parent and country. The tones of her voice were in general soft and monotonous; at times, however, the modulations were varied and affecting—touchingly expressive of the sentiments which the subject of her lay excited in her mind.

[STAR.

CEYLON—JUNE 14, 1809.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency The Governor has been pleased to appoint Major Edwards of His Majesty's 3d Ceylon Regiment to be His Aide de Camp vice Major Beaver Deceased.

Richard Plasket Esq. to be Civil Auditor General.

Thomas Eden Esq. Deputy Secretary to Government and Secretary to His Majesty's Council.

A Beat olacci Esq. Comptroller General of Customs.

Henry Layard Esq. Collector of Matura.

Wm. H. Ker Esq. Collector of Galle.

John Badger Esq. Collector of Chilaw.

S. Sawyers Esq. Acting Collector of Batticalao.

William Orr [illegible] 1st Assistant to the Collector of Colombo—and [illegible] Magistrate at Colombo.

Jas. Gay [illegible] Assistant in the Paymaster General's [illegible]

[illegible] Esq. 2d Assistant in the Office of Commissioner of Revenue.

J. Downing Esq. Assistant in the Vice Treasurers Office.

Wm. Greenslade and Ralph [illegible]neyd Esqs. Assistants in the Chief Secretary's Office.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

MORNING HERALD,—NOVEMBER 12.

INDIA HOUSE.—Yesterday a Court of Directors was held, when the under-mentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.

Lord Melville, Capt. J. N. White, for Madras and Bengal.

True Briton, Capt. G. Bonham; Scaleby Castle, Capt. J. Loch; for Bombay and China.

PORTSMOUTH—DEC. 24, 1808.

The Warren Hastings, Neptune, and Henry Addington East Indiamen, outward-bound, are arrived at the Motherbank.—Several more ships are to arrive before the convoy sails.

The cargo of the Walpole East Indiamen (on shore near Margate) continues discharging at low water, in carts, and, when the water is up, in boats when the weather is moderate. The ship fills every tide.

NOVEMBER, 15.

It appears, that the late revolution in Turkey, and the activity of the new Vizier Mustapha Bairactar, has excited some jealousy in the Russian Government. It is reported that the Russian General Prince Prosorwosky, has ordered the troops in Moldavia and Wallachia to approach the Danube, and to occupy the left bank of that river. This movement is said to have been determined on in consequence of the expected advance of 60,000 Turks from Romelia and Asia Minor towards Ruschuck, on the right bank of the Danube. It is perhaps the object of the Russian Commander to support the Servians, in case that the Turks should break the armistice, which was concluded with Czerni George.

The advices from Constantinople continue to speak of the energy and activity of the Grand Vizier Mustapha Bairactar. He will, it is said, put himself at the head of the army, as soon as he shall have completely reformed it. He administers the government with great severity. More than sixty Public Officers have been strangled for different causes, and a still greater number of persons of inferior rank have suffered the same fate.—*Moniteur, Nov.* 11.

Letters from Gallicia and hungary say, that the Russian General in Chief, Prince de Prosorousky, has given orders to all his troops, both in Moldavia and Wallachia, to begin their march for the banks of the Danube. They are, it is said, to occupy the whole left bank of that river. The motive of this order is not known, but it may be, that the march of about 60,000 Turks, whom the Grand Vizier has put in motion from Romelia and Asia Minor, for the environs of Rudstuck, has given occasion to it. Hitherto we have no positive news of the arrival of these Ottoman troops in Bulgaria and the other districts in the vicinity of the Danube, but it is confirmed that Mustapha Bairacter is making the most formidable preparations in all parts of the Ottoman Empire, and that he proposes to augment the armies of the Porte to a very considerable amount. The extraordinary levies he has ordered are excepted exactly, in consequence of the fear with which he has inspired all the Pachas, by rendering them personally responsible for the execution of his orders. He has prevented all the pretexts which they usually alledge to excuse themselves from obeying. He has besides succeeded in reconciling all the Pachas and Commanders of the troops in Romelia.

The Grand Vizier, Mustapha Bairacter, is not contented with re-establishing discipline in the army; he pursues his plan of forming considerable corps on the European footing. Already three divisions of Seymen, distinguished by green, red, and white uniforms, count in their ranks a great number of Janissaries, who have enrolled themselves voluntarily. One of their chiefs is the renegado Soliman Aga, who exercises them every day in the new tactics. The Zaims and Timariots, who amount to more than 100,000, are to pay as an equivalent for their military service, a certain sum, which will be applied to the maintenance of the troops of the line. The environs of Constantinople are full of soldiers which the Pachas bring in daily. Bairactar makes them take an oath to forget all private animosities, and to apply themselves solely to the service of the State. Tranquillity is perfectly restored even in Romelia. The Sultan Mahmaud sometimes assists in person at the conferences of the Vizier and the great Officers. The Greek Patriach, Grigorius, was deposed on the 21st of September. He has retired to the Monastery of Mount Athos. The Vechabites have experienced a total defeat. Conducted by their Chief, they had laid siege to the town of Iman Hussein, so often visited by Persian Pilgrims. They hoped to gain the Euphrates, in order to render themselves masters of Bussora and Bagdad, but the Pacha of the latter town has completely beaten them, and pursued them to the frontiers of Arabia, and thereby re-opened that communication, so important for the commerce of the East Indies. Egypt continues to enjoy tranquillity.—*Moniteur Nov.* 10.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 16.—Government has taken the decided resolution of abolishing the corpsuf Janissaries, and to substitute in their place troops disciplined after the European manner. In consequence, it has just been decreed, that the Janissaries actually existing, who are not willing to enroll themselves in the new corps of the seimens, shall receive during their lives their customary pay, but their children will neither enjoy the name, nor the pay of the Janissaries. Those who willingly conform to the new order of things will have their pay augmented double and triple, according to their capacity and their zeal for the State, and Religion.—Government has granted permission to the Austrian flag to navigate the Black Sea. This privilege had been suspended from the commencement of the war with Russia.—*Moniteur, Nov.* 7.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Vol. 25, No. 1238. MADRAS COURIER. JUNE 28, 1809.

POEMS.

THE CONTRAST.

Under this title Mr. Pratt has just published a very elegant Poem, including comparative views of Britain, Spain, and France, at the present moment. The following is an extract from this patriotic effusion:

Full many a blood-stain'd year its course had run,
Ere men divin'd from whence their wrongs begun:
By turns alarm'd, disturb'd, seduc'd, caress'd,
Flatter'd, cajol'd, corrupt'd, and oppress'd;
With specious shews of freedom now amus'd,
And now with real slavery abused;
Falsehood, ambition, rapine, all their aim;
Th' assassin mask'd beneath the hero's name!
The solemn treaty, and the banquet gay,
Insidious each, as each might best betray;
The cheated world ensnar'd by an embrace,
To fix its axis on an upstart race;
Empire on empire hurl'd, and throne on throne,
By robbers, bent to make that world their own:
Till kingdom after kingdom swell'd their pow'r,
And privileg'd the monsters to devour!
But, broad and general while the ruin spread,
One gen'rous nation rose, as from the dead;
E'en from its ashes, as by heav'n's command,
In fire it rose, the phœnix of the land!
Yet, ah! it was not the fierce meteor's glare,
That burns awhile, then dissipates in air;
'Twas not the madd'ning ferment of an hour,
Nor meaner struggle for a change of pow'r;
'Twas not a sordid, mercenary race,
That move to battle with a hireling's pace;
Nor the plann'd contest that from party springs,
Nor partial strife of yet inferior things;
Nor yet, the multitude's unlicens'd rage,
That for vile gold on *either* side engage;
No; 'twas the magnet, which all nature draws
To one supreme and universal cause,
That touches at a thousand points the heart,
Wakes us to bliss or agonizing smart;
That rocks the cradle where our infants lie,
Throbs in each pulse, and breathes in ev'ry sigh;
That guards the dwellings where our loves reside,
The father's transports, and the matron's pride;
And in the forms of parent, child, or wife,
Endears the sweet affinities of life.
Yes, 'twas the attraction which, where'er we roam,
True as the polar needle points to home;
All that can bind us to this world of care,
Chief source of ev'ry joy, of ev'ry pray'r;
Nay, all that soars beyond this mortal span,
And lifts the nobler hopes of favour'd man—
Oh! 'twas the magnet, above earth's controul,
Which to sublimer regions draws the soul;
Ascends, with force divine, the blest abode,
And, finding there its centre, points to God!
What tho' of no avail the potent law,
Which thus from earth to Heaven, from man to God, [can draw;
What tho' renounc'd, disdain'd, by that arch foe,
Nature's dread pest, who ne'er its force can know;
See how it rushes through each swelling vein,
Fill'd with the blood of glory—breathing Spain!
See how it kindles into gen'rous flame,
And ev'ry hero arms for *more* than fame!

(Continued from the Second Page.)

Dutch Decree.—It appears that the restrictions on the commerce of Holland are to be enforced with unrelenting rigour. The following decree has been published:—

"All vessels that were provided with our licence to leave the ports of our kingdom with cargoes of butter, cheese, and other articles, the produce or manufacture of this kingdom, had and obtained, and actually loading, prior to our last decree of the 13th of October 1808 (No. 3), shall not take the benefit of the same after the 15th of this month, under any pretext or condition whatsoever, and shall be bound to return on or before the 30th of this month, at the latest. After the expiration of these two periods, their departure and return are absolutely prohibited, in the like manner as with respect to all other vessels, and our ports shall be finally closed.

"Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present order, as also Marshals Dumongeaux and De Winter, and all Lieutenants-Generals, wheresoever they may be stationed.

"Given at Utrecht, the 3d of November, 1808.

(Signed) "Louis.

A true copy. (Signed) "J. Dassevál.

Captain Duncan, second son of Lord Viscount Duncan, of victorious memory, is appointed to the Mercury frigate, in consequence of his active exertions in the Mediterranean.

King *Joe* appears to have established at his head-quarters all the vigilant tyranny of the French Police. As a specimen of the care with which he wishes to watch over his Spanish subjects, the following notice has been published in his Gazette at Vittoria:—

Don Francisco Xavier Maria de Urdina, Alcalde of the city of Vittoria and its territory, has, by command of the Minister of General Police, published the following order:

"Every citizen who has in his house one or more individuals as lodgers, of whatever class they may be, shall be bound to communicate, within 24 hours, to the magistrate of his ward, the number, the names, the country, and the business of such individuals, as well as the cause of their abode here, and the time of their arrival. This account they shall communicate on the arrival of every such individual. Innkeepers are subject to the same regulation. All persons lodging with citizens, or in hotels, being strangers, and not belonging to the army, or household and suite of his Majetsy, are ordered, within 24 hours, to present themselves before the Alcalde, there to receive a certificate of protection, without which they cannot continue within this city and its jurisdiction. All strangers who are not possessed of such a certificate, shall be looked upon and punished as spies; and all innkeepers or citizens with whom they lodge, shall be arrested, as [illegible]rs of espionage."

M. Daschkow, named Consul from Russia to the United States, has already set out for some port in the Continent, from which he will embark for the United States. The Counsellor Prince Bieloselsky has been named Grand Cup Bearer, on condition that his predecessor, Count Romanzow, shall continue to fulfil the functions of that charge.

The division of transports, part of which arrived at Falmouth on Thursday last, under the command of Lieut. Wilbraham, and of which some are at Sicily, sailed from the Tagus on the 25th September, in all about 50 sail, and all arrived at Quiberon, except seven, which are still missing. They conveyed to France 700 horses. Of the second division, which consisted of 47 sail, very few had arrived when they left Quiberon, and apprehensions were entertained for the missing ships. The masters of these transports agree in saying, that the amount of plunder carried from Lisbon in these vessels was immense beyond conception. Not a soldier but had a belt round his body containing Portugal gold coin; while the bales of merchandize of all descriptions exceed belief: indigo, to the amount of 59 tons; plate, diamonds, furniture of all sorts; the whole estimated at above two millions sterling. The master of one of the transports now at Scilly received a present of 300 guineas from the French Officers he carried home.

December 22, 1808

There has been no arrival from Spain this week, which is to be attributed to the state of the wind—the reports, therefore, which have been in circulation do not rest upon any foundation, and are unworthy of being mentioned.

We are glad to hear it said, that Government have resolved not to abandon the plan of military co-operation, which had been formed for Spain, though recent events may have dictated great alterations in it. Thirty thousand British troops will be added to the army al[illegible]y in that country. A large number of tran[illegible]s were contracted for yesterday; and so pre[illegible] was the demand, that vessels, which might have been hired at seventeen shillings and sixpence per ton on the preceding day, were readily engaged at one guinea. The late successes of Buonaparte considered merely with a view to their effects upon Spain, are deeply afflicting, but our hope, for the common cause of Europe should not be much lowered by them. Whatever force, British and Spanish, can be assembled in the Southern provinces, will occupy as large a French force there as if the campaign had continued in the North:—The whole of the very long line of communication from the Pyrennes southward must be guarded by French troops, and all the great towns on the right and left must be held by French garrisons. An army of 60,000 British and 40,000 Spanish in Andalusia, would render it necessary for Buonaparte to maintain nearly 200,000 men in Spain, or about three-fourths of his whole army. Under such circumstances, can it be believed, that the vast army of Austria would remain inactive or would not succeed in many a great operation against the tyrant's power?

FROM THE GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

LETTER from HIS MAJESTY the KING of SWEDEN, to the EMPEROR of RUSSIA.

"Honour and humanity enjoin me to make the most forcible remonstrances to your Imperial Majesty, against the numberless cruelties and the injustice committed by the Russian troops in Swedish Finland. These proceedings are too well known and confirmed, to require from me any proofs of their reality; for the blood of the ill-fated victims still cries aloud for vengeance against the abettors of such enormities. Let not your Imperial Majesty's heart be insensible to the representations which I find myself compelled to make to you in the name of my faithful subjects in Finland. But what is the object of this war as unjust as it is unnatural? It is not, I suppose to excite the strongest aversion for the Russian name. Is it criminal in my subjects in Finland not to have suffered themselves to be seduced from their allegiance, by promises as false as the principles on which they are founded? Does it become a Sovereign to make loyalty a crime?—I conjure your Imperial Majesty to put a stop to the calamities and horrors of war, which cannot fail to bring down on your person and your Government, the curses of Divine Providence.

"Half my dominions in Finland are already covered by my brave Finnish troops. Your Majesty's fleet is shut up in Baltic Port, without the hope of ever getting out, otherwise than as a conquest. Your flotilla of gallies has recently sustained a very se[illegible] defeat; and my troops are this moment la[illegible] Finland to reinforce those who will p[illegible] to them the road to honour[illegible]

"G[illegible] my Head[illegible]rs, September 7th 1808.

(Signed) "GUSTA[illegible]HUS."

P[illegible]RTUG[illegible]SE OFFI[illegible]L PAPERS.

A Letter writ[illegible] by the Ca[illegible] Marshal General Bernar[illegible] de And[illegible], dated at Head Quarte[illegible]ra, the [illegible]ember, contains the follo[illegible] viz.

I have th[illegible] honour to tra[illegible] your Excellency, a co[illegible] of a letter from Ge[illegible] Murray, which I h[illegible] this moment receive[illegible] and which certainly [illegible]responds with the op[illegible]ion I have always en[illegible]tained on the conduc[illegible] of our Allies. Our flag [illegible] hoisted on the Tower [illegible] St. Julian, and it is [illegible]risoned by the regim[illegible]t of artillery of Cort: [illegible]e Admiral commanding the Russian squadron [illegible]s sent his compliments on the occasion. [illegible]d thus, Sir, we hope, under Providence, that nothing will obstruct the prosecution of our [illegible]deavours, and the sincere intentions with w[illegible] so many men of honour and probity have eng[illegible]d in the service of our Prince and country.

I am, &c. FRIERE.

Copy of a Letter from General Murray, above referred to.

After my arrival in the camp, I have just received a letter from the Adjutant General, written under an idea that I should have the honour to see you; but as this will not take place as soon as I could wish, I must address you in writing. The Adjutant General assures me, in the name of the General, that it was merely through [illegible] that the English flag was hoisted [illegible] St. Julian; that nothing could be mo[illegible]distant from his intentions; and that the m[illegible]ment he was apprised of it, he caused it to be taken down, and the Portuguese placed in its stead. It would certainly have been better if this had not occurred, but I trust that your Excellency, and the Portugeuse Nation, will be satisfied it proceeded only from a mistake. I am farther to inform your Excellency, that there is now in the Fort of St. Julian a body of Portugeuse artillery, which had been in the French service. It appears to me from the tenor of the letter that the General thinks it advisable to remove it from thence, but he at the same time directs me to request your Excellency's opinion and wishes on this subject. I cannot conclude without expressing to your Excellency my sense of your obliging attentions since my corps has been united with yours, and to assure you, that

I am, &c. MURRAY.

In Camp, Sept. 5, 1808.

General Friere de Andrada.

PROTEST made by Bernardin Friere de Andrada, General of the Portuguese Troops; against the Articles of the Convention agreed on between the English and French Armies, for the evacuation of Portugal.

"I protest, in general, on account of this treaty being totally void of that deference due to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by the Government that represents him; on account of what may be hostile in it to the Sovereign authority and independence of this Government and for all that may be against the honour, safety, and interests of the nation, and, in particular, I protest against what is stipulated in the following articles:—

Articles I, IV, and XII.—'Because these Articles determine the surrender of Portuguese fortified places, stores and ships to the English forces, without solemnly declaring that this surrender is momentary, and that it is intended they should be immediately restored to the Prince Regent of Portugal, or the Government that may represent him, to whom they belong, and in whose aid the English forces came as auxiliaries.

Art. XVI.—Because it permits the residence in Portugal of the individuals mentioned in it.

Art. XVII.—, Because it attempts to tie down the Government of this kingdom, not to bring to justice and condign punishment those persons who have been notoriously and scandalously disloyal to their Prince and their country, by joining and serving the French party: and, even if the protection of the English army should be allowed to screen them from the punishment they have deserved, still it should not present their expulsion, whereby this country would no longer have to fear being again betrayed by the same men.

First of the additional Articles.—'This article can by no means bind the Government of this Kingdom, as no reciprocal conditions are stipulated.

'I protest finally, on account of the want of attention to the safety of the inhabitants of the capital and its environs, nothing having been stipulated in their favour to insure their not being still vexed and oppressed by the French during their stay—not even an equivalent for what is established by Art. XVI and XVII, in favour of the French and their followers.

'And to these heads I limit my protest, in order not to make too long a list, passing over other objects of less importance, such as the concession of 800 horses, which was made without considering that they almost all belong to Portugal, & thus cannot be considered as belonging to the French, that of the magazines of the army, filled at the expence of the country, and consequently only belonging by fact, not by right, to the unjust occupants of the country.

(Signed)

"BERNARDIN FRIERE D' ANDRADA.

[illegible]uarter[illegible] the Incarnation, Sept. 14, 1808.

BOARD OF ENQUIRY.

Yesterday morning the Members of the Board of Military Officers, appointed to investigate the circumstances of the Convention of Cintra, assembled at Chelsea Hospital, in the great hall in which General Whitelocke's trial took place. At eleven o'clock all the Members were present and took their seats in the following order:—

General Sir David Dundas, President.

GENERALS	LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.
Earl Moira,	Earl Pembroke,
Peter Craig,	Sir G. Nugent,
Lord Heathfield,	——Nicholas.

The President desired the Members to give their attention to his Majesty's warrant for convening them, which was read by the Hon. Richard Ryder, the Judge Advocate General, and is as follows:

"GEORGE R.—Whereas we [illegible]eased, in the month of July, 1808, to constit[illegible] and appoint Lieutenant-Gene[illegible] Sir [illegible], Knt. to the command of a body [illegible] our fo[illegible]ed to act on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, or in such other part of the Continent of Europe he might thereafter be directed to, and the said Lieutenant-General did, pursuant to our instructions transmitted to him, proceed to Portugal, and did on the [illegible] of August, 1808, land in that country, and take [illegible] himself the command of the said body of our forces accordingly. And whereas it appears that on the same [illegible] of August, and subsequently to his having assumed the command, an Armistice was concluded as follows—

Here [illegible]s recited a copy of the Armistice concluded betwixt Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Kelle[illegible]an, and written in French.

"And, whereas, it appears that on the 30th day of August, 1808, a Convention was concluded as follows—

Here the Convention of Cintra, as ratified by the Commanders in Chief of the English and French forces, was recited.

"We think it necessary that an enquiry should be made by the General Officers hereinafter named, into the conditions of the said Armistice and Convention, and into all the causes and circumstances, (whether arising from the previous operations of the British army or otherwise), which led to them, and into the conduct, behaviour, and proceedings of the said Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, and of any other officer or officers who may have held the command of our troops in Portugal; and of any other person or persons, as far as the same were connected with the said Armistice and Convention, in order that the said General Officers may report to us, touching the matters aforesaid, for our better information. Our will and pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby nominate and appoint the General Officers of our army, whose names are respectively mentioned in the list annexed, to be a Board, of which we do hereby appoint General Sir David Dundas, K. B. to be President, who are to meet accordingly for the purposes above-mentioned. And you are hereby required to give notice to the said General Officers when and where they are to meet for the said examination and enquiry, and you are hereby directed to summon such persons as may be judged necessary by the said General Officers (whether the General Officers employed in the expedition, or others), to give information touching the said matters, or whose examination shall be desired by those employed in the said expedition. And the said General Officers are hereby directed to hear such persons as shall offer to give information touching the same, and they are hereby authorized, and required strictly to examine into the matters before-mentioned, and to report a state thereof as it shall appear to them, together with their opinion thereupon and also with their opinion, whether any or what further proceedings should be had thereupon; all which you are to transmit to our Commander in Chief to be by him laid before us for our consideration; and and for so doing this shall, as well to you as to our said General Officers, and all others concerned, be a sufficient Warrant.

Given at our Court at St. James's this first day of Nov. 1808, in the 49th year of our reign.

By his Majesty's command,

(Signed) James Pulteney.

To our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor, the Hon. Richard Ryder, Judge Advocate General, or his Deputy.

PORTUGAL.

A Secret Treaty was concluded on the 27th October last, between Charles IV of Spain, and Bonaparte, for the partition of the Kingdom of Portugal. The following are the Articles.

Art I. The Provinces of Entre Mino and Duero, with the City of Oporto, shall be given, in full property and sovereignty, to his Majesty the King of Etruria, under the title of King of Northern Lusitania.

II. The Kingdom of Alentejo, and the Kingdom of the Algarves, shall be given, in full property and sovereignty, to the Prince of the Peace, to be enjoyed under the title of Prince of the Algarves.

III. The Provinces of Beira, Tras los Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura, shall remain as a deposit till a General Peace, to be disposed, of according to circumstances, as shall be agreed upon between the two high Contracting Parties.

IV. The kingdom of [illegible]rn Lusitania shall be possessed by the hereditary desce[illegible] Majesty the King of Etruria, according to th[illegible] [illegible]ession adopted by the reigning family of [illegible] Majesty the King of Spain.

V. The principality of Algarves shall b[illegible] hereditary in the descendants of the Prince of the Pea[illegible], according to the laws of succession adopted by the reigning family of his Majesty the King of Spain.

VI. In default of the legitimate descendants or heirs of the King of Northern Lusitania, or of the Prince of Algarves, these countries will be given as an investiture to his Majesty the King of Spain, on condition that they shall never be united under one head, or attached to the Crown of Spain.

VII. The Kingdom of Northern Lusitania, and the Principality of Algarves, acknowledge as Protector his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain; and the Sovereigns of those countries shall in no case make either peace or war without his consent.

VIII. In case that the provinces of Beira, Tras los Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura, held under sequestration, should be at a general Peace, returned to the house of Braganza, in exchange for Gibraltar, Trinidad, and other colonies that the English have conquered from the Spaniards and their Allies, the new Sovereign of the province would have, with respect to his Majesty the King of Spain, the same obligation that the King of Northern Lusitania and the Prince of Algarves, would have been under, and shall possess them subject to the same conditions.

XI. His Majesty the King of Etruria cedes the full property and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Etruria to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy.

X. When the definitive occupation of the provinces of Portugal shall be effected, the respective Princes which will be put in possession shall jointly name Commissioners to determine the proper limits.

XI. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, becomes guarantee to his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, for the possession of his estates on the Continent of Europe, south of the Pyrennees.

XII. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, agrees to acknowledge his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain as Emperor of both Americas, at such time as may be prepared for his Majesty to assume this title, which may be either on the occasion of a general peace or at least within three years.

XIII. It is understood between the two High Contracting Parties, that they will make an equal division, of all the islands, colonies, and other ultramarine property of Portugal.

XIV. The present Treaty shall remain secret, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Madrid at least 20 days after being signed.

Done at Fontainbleau, 27th Oct. 1807.

(Signed) Duroc. E, Isquierdo.

Vol. 25. No. 1238. ADVERTISEMENTS. JUNE 28, 1809.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Oct. [illegible]—The following very extraordinary circumstance, occured on Sunday evening last, at the [illegible] Tavern, Dawson-street:—One of the under waiters, by attempting to swallow a piece of beef steak, was almost instantly choaked. The circumstance was so sudden, and the event so melancholy, that the whole neighbourhood was immediately alarmed. Surgeon Crampton, who lives opposite the Tavern, was consequently resorted to, who, on examining the body, found the vital principle completely suspended, and with great promptness and presence of mind made an incision in the windpipe, and introducing a quill, continued to inflate the lungs by blowing into them, until symptoms of returning life did not a little astonish the appalled spectators. We are happy to say the poor man is in a fair way of recovery.

PORTSMOUTH, OCT. 9.—On Thursday evening, Admiral Tyler arrived at St. Helen's from the Tagus, with the Russian squadron which surrendered to Sir Charles Cotton. They came up to Spithead yestereday morning. The terms of the Convention allowing the Russian ships to wear their colours on the passage, an order was given by Admiral Tyler, when they arrived at St. Helen's to strike them at sun-set. Admiral Tyler did not wear his colours when he came up to Spithead, in compliment (arising from delicacy) to the Russian Admiral, Siniavin; they were hoisted when they got under weigh, but not kept up. Admiral Siniavin's flag was flying when he came up; but it was struck at sun-set last night.—The Russian Officers have leave to come on shore; the crews of the ships are to be sent home immediately. The ships are to come into this harbour to be laid up.—They are in so bad condition, that they never will be serviceable again. The two which are left at Lisbon must be broken up. Two of those arrived here are very leaky. The names of the ships arrived are, Twerdy, of 74 guns, Vice-Admiral Siniavin, Captain Melayoff; Skoroy, 60 guns, Capt. Schelling; St. Helen 74 guns, Capt. Bitchenskoy; Rafael, 80 guns, Capt. Bychenskoy; Silnoy, 74 Capt. Malyguyn; Motchnoy, 74 guns, Capt. Rasvosoff; Ratzivan, 66 guns, Capt. Raistchoff; and the Keldyn frigate, 26 guns, Capt. Dournoff. The St. Cosael, 74 guns, and the Yarwslaval, 74 guns, are left at Lisbon.

ANECDOTE OF BARRY, THE PAINTER.—A Noble Duke, who greatly admired the Arts, some time since purchased a picture of the Transfiguration, supposed to be a *Titian*, but having a doubt of its originality, he sent for BARRY, and requested his opinion. BARRY consequently gave his judgement, but accompanied it with a bull. He observed TITIAN could not paint such a picture as this:—" Look here, (pointing with his finger) this *hind man is before.*"

ADVERTISEMENT.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the MEDICAL FUND, will be holden at the Church Lodgings, on Tuesday the 4th July.

THOS. SERGEANT,
SECRETARY.

June, 26th 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership between Messrs. CHRISTIAN TULLIN BOALTH and JOHAN JACOB WIEHE, Merchants at Tranquebar, under the firm of BOALTH and Co. is by mutual consent to be dissolved on the 31st December this year; all persons having any claims on the said firm are hereby requested, Subpœna preclusi et perpetui silentii, to bring forward the same before the said 31st December next ensuing.

Tranquebar, 1st June. 1809

FOR SALE.

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgement Bonds,—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

ALSO

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and visiting Cards &c. engraved.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Soobaroy Iyar, and Vencatakistna Iyar,
vers
Sadarangapatnam Sittambala Pundawrom.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 6th of July next, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, a large upper roomed House and Ground, situated in Peddoo Naik's Pettah, No. 10, Nummaulvaur street, measuring in length from North to South, 85 feet, and in breadth from East to West, 28¼ feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.—A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be paid by the Person who shall purchase the said Premises, and all Persons who shall attend the Sale, are to take notice thereof, and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said Premises shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days after the day of Sale, the deposit shall be forfeited, the said Premises to be resold, and any deficiency to be made good by the first Purchaser, and all advantages forfeited.

WILLIAM M'TAGGART.
Madras, June 26, 1809. SHERIFF.

MADRAS ASSEMBLY.

THE MASTER of the CEREMONIES, has the honour to acquaint the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement, that the next ASSEMBLY will be held to-morrow Evening.

Non Subscribers Tickets, at Three Pagodas, to be had through the application of a Subscriber.

M. ROWORTH,
M. C.

PANTHEON, June 28, 1809

PANTHEON.

A MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the PANTHEON is to be held on the Premises, next THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, when it is earnestly requested that all PROPRIETORS at the Presidency, and the REPRESENTATIVES of absent PROPRIETORS will attend.

JUNE 27, 1809.

NAVY BILLS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SPECIE is required for the use of His Majesty's Squadron in India for Bills upon the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, and the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded, London, at Ninety Days Sight.—Tenders are to be delivered into my Office, on or before MONDAY, the 3d July next, on the Envelope to my address must be written—" Tenders for Supplying Cash upon Navy Bills at Ninety Days Sight."

HENRY HALL,
ACTING NAVAL OFFICER.

His Majesty's Naval Office, Madras, June 23d, 1809.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A HANDSOME full-bodied Curricle, with a pair of Bay Horses, that match well, and are steady and quiet in double or single Harness, or in a Saddle; together with a Europe Curricle Harness nearly new.

Lowest price 400 Pagodas. Enquire at the Courier Office.

FOR SALE,

At Mr. Birtle's

STABLES,

ON THE MOUNT ROAD,

TWO Bay Horses, young and sound, now breaking in for a Bandy or Curricle. The price of one, 100 Pagodas, of the other 125. If purchased as a pair 215 Pags. will be taken.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

By James Dobbin,

THAT LARGE AND SPACIOUS

MANSION,

WITH GARDEN, &c. &c.

BELONGING TO THE HONORABLE

Sir B. Sullivan, Knt.

SITUATED AT ROYAPETTAH,

For further particulars Enquire of JAMES DOBBIN, at his Auction Room.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 3d July,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

AN INVOICE OF

IRONMONGERY,

CONSISTING OF

EIGHT Nine and 12 Inch Iron Door Locks complete, 8 and 9 Inch brass Door Locks, Brass Bolts, Brass Hinges, 45 dozen Files of sizes, 46 dozen of Chissels assorted, 18 Keggs of Yellow paint, 1 ditto, of Green ditto, and 10 ditto, of Blue ditto.

AT THE SAME TIME,

A Quantity of Bengal Table Linen.

AND

A few Reams of Foolscap and Quarto Post.

ALSO

Five dozen Spelling Books.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT THE GARDEN HOUSE

OF

THE HONORABLE

Sir B. Sullivan, Knt.

On the 6th day of July next,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

And to continue every other day, (Sunday's excepted,) until the whole are disposed of,

THE elegant Household Furniture, plate, plated ware, glass, China & Queens ware, lustres, hanging and wall lamps, carriages, horses, &c. &c.

ALSO

A large and extensive collection of valuable books, belonging to the above gentleman.

Catalogues of which will be published and circulated previous to the sale.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The articles to be paid for, and cleared away within five days from the day of purchase; otherwise such articles as remain, will be put up and resold, at the loss and expence of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

N. B. Catalogues of the books have been despatched to the out stations—those gentlemen who may send commissions to JAMES DOBBIN, will be pleased to favor him with references for payment of such as they may wish to have purchased for them—otherwise they cannot be executed, as the engagement made by J. D. is to pay the proceeds of the sale at the garden, before the articles are delivered.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

(If not previously disposed of by private contract.)

On the 1st day of July next,

THAT large and spacious House, known by the name of Mr. POPHAM's House, in he Broadway Black Town.

For particulars apply to JAMES DOBBIN.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

ON THE PREMISES,

On SATURDAY, the 8th day of July next,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 4 AND 6 IN THE AFTERNOON,

Positively without reserve to the highest Bidder.

A SPOT of ground containing six cawnies and 150 square feet or thereabouts, situated near to the garden, belonging to H. COMPTON, Esq. at Royapettah.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By James Dobbin,

A [illegible] dozen [illegible] French Liqueures, viz. Parfait [illegible], Jasmin, Caffee, D'Anis, D'Absinthe, Venus, Canelle.

JAMES DOBBIN, respectfully begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that his Lottery for the House [illegible] at Ennore, will be drawn on Tuesday the [illegible] July next.

A few Tickets are still undisposed of, and may be had on application at J. D.'s. Auction Room, Price 25 Pagodas each.

MADRAS, June 27, 1809.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

A LIGHT CHARIOT with a pair of strong serviceable sound HORSES.

A handsome BAY HORSE, four years old, lately arrived from the Ganjam Stud, and promises well to turn out, a Capital saddle, or draught horse.

TO BE SOLD

By Daniel Mackay,

A REMARKABLE FINE

Female Elephant,

PERFECTLY QUIET AND CAPABLE OF CARRYING

THE TENT EQUIPAGE

OF

A FIELD OFFICER.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE,

JAMAICA RUM in quarts at 6 Pagodas per dozen, Ditto per gallon at 1½ Pagoda, also Bengal Rum of a good quality in casks of 60 gallons each, at 1½ Rupee per gallon.

N. B. Orders from up the Country will be strictly attended to, when accompanied with a reference for payment.

BY ORDER OF THE PRIZE AGENTS.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Franck & Thomson,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

IN DAVIDSON'S STREET,

On FRIDAY next, the 30th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

THE CARGO of the French Ship LA CARAVANNE, adjudged in the Vice Admiralty Court of Madras, as lawful Prize to his Majesty's Ship FOX, HENRY HART, Esq. Captain—consisting of Batavia Arrack, in half leagers, Champaigne, Claret, Hock, Constantia Liqueres, Madeira, Brandy, Beer and Vinegar, mahogany furniture, pier glasses, glass and china ware, sweetmeats, pickles and medicines—Carriages, consisting of a chariot, phæton and bandies—cloths of a variety of descriptions, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Particulars will be enumerated in Catalogues which will be distributed as early as possible

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE demise of Mr. BROWN at Madras, whom J. BAXTER and Co had constituted their Agent and Attorney at that place, having obliged them again to have recourse to Messrs. GRIFFITHS, WHEELER, COOK and Co. to receive Money on their account—request that all persons on the Madras Establishment, indebted to the late firm of J. BAXTER and Co. will pay their amount of their respective debts as above with as little delay as possible—As the state of Mr. BAXTER's health, will oblige him to return to England by an early conveyance; all sums due to the above firm, that are not paid, or put in a satisfactory train of payment by the end of July next, will be put into Court for recovery.

Bombay, 12th April, 1809.

FOUND.

A FEW days ago, a GREYHOUND DOG, on the road from Black Town to Vepery.—Any person giving a proper description of the DOG, and paying the expences of this Advertisement will have the DOG restored to him, on applying to the Printer of this Paper.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1809.

Meeting of FREEHOLDERS of MIDDLESEX.

Yesterday the Freeholders of Middlesex met at the Mermaid Tavern, Hackney, to consider of the late transactions in Portugal. At one o'clock the Sheriff took the chair, and after informing the Freeholders of the purpose of the meeting,

Mr. Clifford rose. He said, that the other Freeholders whose names appeared to the requisition, had done him the honour to depute him to address the Meeting, and move the address to the Sovereign, which he should have the honour of submitting for their approbation. The terms of the late Convention of Cintra had confessedly excited the astonishment and indignation of the country, and consequently required to be carefully and fully investigated. He desired to criminate no person, and to steer clear of all party spirit; to approach the sovereign with respectful language, but no fulsome requesting his Majesty immediately to convene his Parliament, that they may take the most speedy and efficacious measures to examine the whole of that most mysterious and unaccountable transaction, and to bring such as may be found guilty to condign punishment. As he could not anticipate any objection that could be made to the Address he had drawn out, he should not dwell upon the subject longer at that time; but if any objection should be made, he desired to have the privilege of delivering his sentiments more at large before the question should be put. He then read the address, which was in substance as follows:—

"That your Majesty will be pleased to take into consideration, that the liberty of petitioning the Throne on every important occasion, is an inalienable right derived from our ancestors. That the late disgraceful Convention in Portugal, which has disappointed our best founded expectations, calls for immediate enquiry; and that your Majesty should immediately assemble your Parliament, to take the most efficatious measures to discover and bring the delinquents to justice. That we humbly assure your Majesty that whosoever advised the answer to the late address of the City, acted in violation of the principles of the Constitution, which placed your Majesty on the Throne."

Mr. Redhead Yorke said, that the Convention of Cintra had his decided disapprobation, as well as that of the Gentlemen who had prepared the Address, but he could not give his sanction to the insertion of other matter which was totally extraneous. Instead of confining themselves to the purpose of the Meeting, they proposed to give his Majesty a lecture on the Constitution of the British Army, and advised steps, which, if adopted, would subvert the Military code of the country. He was happy, however, to hear the Gentleman who had opened the subject disclaim all party views, for, in his opinion, the bickerings of political parties in the present situation of the country amounted to constructive treason. The first part of the address which he should examine, was that which censured his Majesty's Ministers for the answer which had been given to the address of the Corporation of London. That answer, he said, was such as they deserved, for surely they could not pretend that their address was not the work of party. Had they prayed for investigation when the particulars arrived and were published, the answer might indeed have been reprehensible; but when the address had not been presented for upwards of two months after the facts were before the Public, and that it was notorious that an investigation was to take place, he thought the conduct of the Citizens of London highly reprehensible, and deserving of the censure they had received. Their conduct, as well as that of several other bodies over the kingdom, had been produced by the intrigues of party. After his Majesty's Royal word had been pledged that orders had been given to investigate the cause which had produced an event which disappointed the hopes and expectations of the people, a Meeting had been held of the inhabitants of Westminster, ostensibly to petition for that very thing which his Majesty in Council had promised, but really to discuss matters entirely unconnected with it, such as a parliamentary Reform, the Abolition of Sinecure Places and Pensions; things very good in themselves, but totally irrelevant to the question before them. [He was here interrupted, and called to order by several Gentlemen, for entering into extraneous matter.] He then said he would confine himself to the subject. A Court of Enquiry, which had been so much objected to, had many advantages over a Court Martial, inasmuch as they were not confined in their investigation to the conduct of any particular Officer or Officers, but had the power of examining whom they pleased, whether the parties were employed in the military department or not. Neither the Members nor the witnesses were examined on oath, which was a circumstance more likely to elicit truth than the rigorous and confined forms of a Court Martial. As the subject could not possibly undergo an investigation in Parliament, he could not see any necessity for convening that body for that sole purpose, and he should not say any thing more on that head. He should therefore move, as an Amendment to the proposed Address,

That the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex should express their thanks for the many advantages which they enjoyed under his Government, thank him for having ordered an Enquiry into the causes which led to the late Convention in Portugal, and express their approbation of the mild and just rebuke which his Majesty gave the Corporation of London.

After Mr. Yorke had read his amendment, no person appeared to second it; he then expunged the clause relative to the answer to the London Address, and it was seconded.

Mr. Waithman said, that as he laboured under great indisposition, he was afraid he should not be able to deliver himself to his own satisfaction; Indeed, as he had given his sentiments on that subject in several other places, it was not his intention to have spoken there at all, but for the extraordinary speech which he had heard from the Gentlemen who spoke last. Mr. Yorke had said, that he approved of the meeting because it was not a party question, and afterwards asserted, and undertook to prove that it was a party question. He (Mr. W.) regretted that the Gentleman was not allowed to proceed with his animadversions on the Westmininister Meeting, that they might see how far he could support his assertion by facts. He could assert it [illegible] a matter of fact, that although two months [illegible]lapsed between the arrival of the dispatch[illegible]d the presenting of the City Address, no authentic information had been given to the Public of any determination on the part of Government to institute any Inquiry; consequently the City Address was neither impertinent nor unnecessary. A more ungracious answer, he insisted, had not been given by the Sovereign to any Address since the days of King Charles the First.

The public indignation was naturally directed towards those persons whose names appeared to the odious instrument, and it was incumbent on them to shake it off themselves, and it would necessarily light in the proper place. Indeed, he did not wonder that Ministers were not friendly to enquiry, for the moment he had heard the answer, and that a principal party to the Convention was admitted to the Levee of the Sovereign, and particularly countenanced by his Majesty's Ministers, he concluded that some dreadful blunder existed somewhere. Was it from a Court constituted by such Ministers that the Country could expect complete and satisfactory investigation? Some great error must exist in the management of our land forces, otherwise their exertions could not be so disastrous to the country as they were, whilst the conduct of our navy had excited the admiration of the world. That system of promotion existed in the British army prejudicial to the service, any Gentleman might convince himself of by perusing Majar Hogan's Address. [The Meeting here expressed great disapprobation; and, after some interruption, and cries of "Question, question." he was permitted to proceed.] He supported the clause of the Address which prayed his Majesty to assemble his Parliament, to examine into this dark transaction; and maintained that it was their indispensible duty. Ministers never wished to meet Parliament, but when they wanted to take money from the pockets of the people, and if they had plenty of money, he believed they would never meet them at all. Thus the Parliament, instead of supporting the rights of the people, might be made only the instrument of oppressing us. (Hissing and applause.)

Major Cartwright said that no man who heard him could say that the Minister who advised the Answer to the City Address had not acted unconstitutionally, and deserved the censure of his country; and, for that reason alone, he should vote for the Address. If it were true that a Court of Enquiry had been determined upon, he would firmly protest against it: it was a Court unknown to the Constitution, and consequently could not be acknowledged: the Members were not upon oath, and had not the power of examining witnesses upon oath, and could not consequently ascertain the truth, although those circumstances had been cried up as an advantage. Sir John Mordaunt said he would answer only such questions as he should please, and th[illegible] he came voluntarily, not by compulsion. A [illegible] of Enquiry had been com[illegible] Grand Jury, but in fact they had no [illegible]ance, as [illegible] Grand Jury were all sw[illegible]. He here de[illegible]ted the great influence p[illegible]sse[illegible] by some Officers at Court, and the[illegible] ab[illegible]y t[illegible] escape punishment f[illegible] ma[illegible] gr[illegible] offences. He instanced the [illegible]e of Admiral Keppel and Sir Hugh Palli[illegible]. Some aspersions having appeared in the newspapers, reflecting on the conduct of the latter Officer in an engagement under the former, he applied to Admiral [illegible] to bri[illegible] him to a Court Martial, if he [illegible] dissatisfie[illegible] with his conduct, but that ga[illegible] Officer told [illegible] to call for a Court Martial if he found himself aggrieved. Instead of that however, he exhibited charges against Admiral Keppel, & declined demanding a Court Martial upon himself. Sir Hugh Palliser, although a young officer, was then a Lord of the Admiralty, and possessed considerable influence with Government. He then adverted to the case of Sir Robert Calder, who was tried by a Court Martial, although he defeated a superior fleet, and took two of their ships, which he did not permit to go to France with colours flying, but lodged safely in a British port, and confined the men in British prisons; but Sir Robert Calder could not command twelve votes in the House of Commons. Why, on the present occasion, a Court of Enquiry had been selected as a proper tribunal, he could not comprehend. Justice Blackstone had treated of all the Courts in England, but had not said one word of a Court of Enquiry. But he might be told Courts of Enquiry were no new thing. He knew they were not: they were originally introduced by the humanity of Military Officers, to settle trifling differences amongst the men, to avoid the rigour of a Court Martial, and had been before resorted to under the name of a Board of Enquiry; but still he contended that they were illegal. Formerly General Warrants were no new things; but an instance had occurred where the Secretary of State had been punished for issuing one. Formerly it was no new thing for Judges to brow-beat and intimidate Juries for presuming to determine the law as well as the fact, and after it was opposed, the Judges, with the Lord Chancellor at their head, signed a very Jesuitical paper, renouncing the practise; but the Legislature were not satisfied with it, and they passed an Act declaratory of the law upon it. Formerly it was no new thing to banish men into confinement in the Island of Jersey, at a distance from their friends and acquaintance; and at present two Englishmen were confined in distant goals in England, for an offence committed in the city of London; but when the subject should come before the House of Lords, he hoped to hear no more of that practice.

Mr. Clifford was surprised to hear such language as he had heard from the Gentleman who had moved the amendment. He thought it extraordinary conduct in a person to move thanks to his Majesty for the just execution of laws who had himself suffered so much from their unjust execution. The Government of the country had sent him to confinement in Dorchester goal, and afterwards took him into their pay. (A laugh, and Mr. Clifford was here called to order). He then dwelt with great animation on the importance of the subjects right of petitioning as an indisputable principle of the Constitution, secured at the Revolution. And if the present Address should not be voted, it would give a triumph to every enemy of liberty throughout the kingdom.

Mr. Yorke was proceeding to answer what Mr. Clifford had termed the unjust execution of the laws in his case; but was called to order by the Sheriff, because Mr. Clifford had not proceeded in it. He then shortly argued against the Address, as disrespectful to the Sovereign, after the solemn pledge which he had given to have the matter fully investigated.

Mr. Bentley said, that the result of the Enquiry before the proposed tribunal might disappoint the hopes and expectations of the people.

Mr. Mellish begged the Meeting to indulge him with a few observations. It appeared extraordinary to him, that the promoters of the Address should be influenced by party and prejudice. All that he had heard went to prove that they were governed by party motives. (Here he was interrupted by a cry of No! No!) His opinion was, that an enquiry was necessary; that opinion did not arise from party, neither did it spring from prejudice. The Gentlemen who had spoken did not abstain from blaming the Commanders. Mr. Clifford had said that it was necessary to prevent a similar occurence; which was prejudging the question. (Loud laughter.) If he had the ability which other speakers posessed they would not interrupt him so often, but as he had not, he begged their indulgence. He considered it indecent to present an Address after the late answer to the Citizens. His Majesty had given his gracious word that an Inquiry should take place. Mr. Waithman had asked, whether any person could say positively that the [illegible] would take place? He answered, that he belie[illegible]d it would, and, if his information was correct, the Court would sit next Monday. His Majesty had signed the warrant, and he understood by paragraphs in the papers, that it only waited for the signature of the secretary at War. (Loud laughter.)—When this Court determined the Inquiry, if satisfaction was not obtained, he would meet all the Freeholders, and join in voting for an Address. At present he

did not consider it necessary to interfere. From his knowledge of the Officers who composed the Court of Inquiry, he was convinced justice would be done. He would mention one whom he had the honour to know. Could any man say that Lord Moira would not do justice? As there were but two courses to take on this occasion, namely, to vote for the Address, or wait for the result of the Court of Inquiry, he thought it advisable to prefer the latter, and should therefore vote for the amendment.

Mr. WAITHMAN rose in explanation, and said he believed that Ministers would not promote a due enquiry, if they were not spurred on to it.

Mr. BYNG rose and said, they were assembled to exercise the rights of the people, and he hoped the people would ever exercise their constitutional rights with firmness. As the worthy Member of the Corporation (Mr. Waithman) had expressed his opinion in a manner consistent with the principles of the Constitution, he should acquiesce with him in sentiment. He approved of the Address moved by Mr. Clifford, because, from the first moment he became acquainted with the late Convention, it met with his disapprobation. He disapproved of it, because it was injurious to the honour of our arms and the cause of our Ally, whose prosperity would be the boast of our island. He felt most peculiarly anxious on the present occasion to declare his sentiments, not only on the Convention, but the reproof which the Citizens of London received from the King's Ministers when they presented their late Address. Odious as that Convention was, he should consider it still more odious to be silent on that rebuke to the Citizens. —(Loud applause.)—It was the right, of the people to petition their Monarch, and if they did not join hand & heart in support of that right our liberties were lost for ever.—(Much approbation.) The free uncontrouled right of petitioning was vested in the Constitution. We ought not therefore to abandon that right one instant; and he hoped, for the safeguard of the country, that the friends of freedom would be as jealous to exercise their privileges, as Ministers of the Crown were ready on every occasion to stifle enquiry.—(Loud cheering.) These were his sentiments, and upon the present occasion he thought it a duty he owed his constituents to express them. He concluded by giving his support to the petition. Mr. Byng's speech was followed by loud cheering.

The Sheriff then put the question, whether the meeting would agree to the Petition which has been moved, on which some clamour ensued; several persons called for the Amendment, and others for the Petition. A show of hands was then taken, and the majority was declared in favour of the *Petition*; but the decision was opposed, & the Sheriff divided the Electors by placing the Ayes on the right side of the room, and those for the Amendment on the left. The result was, that the Petition was carried by a large majority, and of course Mr. York's Amendment was lost.

Mr. CLIFFORD then moved, that the Petition should be sealed & delivered to the Sheriffs, who should be directed to enquire of the Secretary of State when the same might be presented to his Majesty, in order that they might ascertain the time, and publish it in the Papers. He said, he was induced to make this motion, from a circumstance which came to his knowledge some years since, when an Address was presented to his Majesty respecting Lord Melville. He was told on that occasion, by Mr. Fox, that the etiquette was to present the Address to his Majesty at the first public levee day, but it did not appear that any public levee day occurred during a considerable time after; they were all private levees, and thus the liberty of the subject was frittered away in consequence of court etiquette. To prevent the present petition from meeting with a similar reception, he made the motion then before the freeholders.

The motion was seconded by DR. GLASS, put, and agreed to.

Thanks were then unanimously voted to the Sheriffs for their manly, firm, and liberal conduct in the chair. It was also resolved, that a list of the Freeholders who signed the requisition should be published.

The Sheriffs then returned thanks for the honor done them, and assured the Freeholders, that it should be their future study to discharge the duties of their office with propriety. Mr. Sheriff Hunter particularly expressed a hope, that the decorum which had marked this meeting might prove an example for all similar meetings which might hereafter occur. It was finally resolved, that the proceedings should be published in the Morning Papers.

About three hundred persons of respectability in the County were present, and the proceedings upon the whole were well conducted.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE MEETING.

(From the Staffordshire Advertiser.)

STAFFORD, SATURDAY NOV. 12.—Yesterday pursuant to a requisition to the High Sheriff of this County, signed by several distinguished Noblemen and others, a numerous meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, and Freeholders, was held in the market-place to consider on the propriey of petitioning his Majesty to assemble his Parliament, with a view to a full investigation into the causes which led to the Convention concluded by the different Officers commanding his Majesty's forces in Portugal.

Mr. Hinckley (the Under Sheriff) stated that the High Sheriff had by advertisement convened the present Meeting, in consequence of a requisition being sent to him, which requisition he would then read. Mr. Hinckley then read the requisition to the Sheriff.

After the names of the persons whose signatures appeared to the requisition had been called over.

The Rev. J. Clare said, that the name of Henry Crockett, Esq. ought not to be among the number of the Requisitionists, he having signed in a letter to the Sheriff on the 4th inst. that he did not approve of the subject of the Meeting.

[Mr. Crockett's letter to this effect was then read accordingly.]

William Cary, Esq. (the High Sheriff) said, he thought it right to call this Meeting in consequence of the Requisition which had been read, having been sent to him for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the Requisition.

Earl Talbot requested to know whether any of the persons whose names appeared to the Requisition were present, and if so, whether they would come forward and state their motives for signing the same, or why they called the Freeholders toge[ther].

A protest aga[inst] the manner of convening the Meeting was then read as follows:—

TO THE HIGH SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

SIR,—As you have deemed it expedient, notwithstanding our remonstrance, to re-insert the requisition in the same form in the last Stafford Paper as in the preceding one, we hereby protest against the irregularity of a Meeting so convened, and declare our intention of not attending the same.

Stafford, Nov. 11, 1808. C. WOLSELEY. E. BLOUNT.

Earl Talbot again addressed the Meeting:—Mr. High Sheriff and brother Freeholders, as we are met in consequence of the requisition which has been read to us, I trust (notwithstanding the letter which has been sent by two of the persons whose names appear to that requisition) we shall not depart without entering into some resolutions indicative of our opinion of the purpose for which we are called together; and as no other Gentlemen comes forward to propose any resolutions, I hope that it will not be thought impertinent in me, to move the following Resolutions:—

That a Petition to his Majesty for the purposes mentioned in the requisition, is, in the judgment of this Meeting, unnecessary and inexpedient.

That the Freeholders now assembled, gratefully acknowledge his Majesty's paternal goodness and wisdom in having been graciously pleased to institute a full and comprehensive enquiry into all the causes and circumstances of a transaction which has so much disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation."

These were seconded by John Lane, Esq. and unanimously agreed to.

His Lordship then moved, that these resolutions be signed by the Sheriff, and inserted in the London and Provincial Papers; which was also carried *nem con.*

The motion for adjournment was then put and carried.

At the conclusion of the Meeting, loud acclamations took place; after which a Gentlemen cried out, "Once more for our good old King," on which they were renewed.

A letter from Sir R. Lawley to the Sheriff, protesting against the form of convening the Meeting, was then read; on which Mr. Dent addressed the High Sheriff, on the subject of some informality in one of the Resolutions; but the motion of adjournment having been carried, the amendment, though allowed to be correct, could not be attended to.

Among the many distinguished personages present we observed the following:

Earls Talbot and Dartmouth; Lords Bagot, Grey, Harrowby, Bradford, Granville Leveson, Curzon, Vernon, and Lewisham; Hon. E. Monckton, and Hon. Washing Shirley; Sir E. Littleton, & Sir J. Chetwoode, Barts.

The following, we have authority to state, are copies of protests from persons whose names are affixed to them, against a Meeting convened under such circumstances:

"The irregular form in which the requisition for assembling the Freeholders of the county of Stafford has been published, must prevent my being present at a Meeting, which it was the principal object of my journey into Staffordshire to attend.

"Stone, Nov. 10, 1808. "ST. VINCENT."

"SIR,—I am authorised by [illegible] Anson, to inform you, that from the [un]precedented manner [in] which you have thought pro[per to] convene this meet[ing], he enters his protest against it.

"S. ANSON."

The following, we understand, was the Address originally [int]ended to have been moved by the Requisitionists, had they not withdrawn the measure, and not deemed it necessary to protest against the mode of advertising their requisition, adopted by the High Sheriff upon the occasion.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it may please your Majesty.

We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Freeholders of the County of Stafford, beg leave to approach your Majesty with sentiments of sincere affection and loyalty, and to assure your Majesty, that, in expressing to you our profound grief at the Convention lately agreed to by the Commanders of your Majesty's Forces in Portugal, we are influenced by a desire to rescue our country from dishonour, and your Majesty's army from unmerited degredation.

That when the signal bravery of your Majesty's troops had repelled the repeated attacks of a superior force, when we had been led to expect the most happy result, our consternation was extreme to learn that an inglorious treaty had been concluded, by which the fruits of victory were transferred to the vanquished, the best interests of your Majesty's allies sacrificed, and the blood of your soldiers spilled in vain.

That it is far from our intention to impute the blame of this disastrous event to any individual; but fearing that silence may be construed to imply approbation, we pray your Majesty not to suffer the national calamity to become a national disgrace.

That being involved in a struggle which threatens our existence as an independent people, with an enemy whose resources are not inferior to our own, and whose efforts are directed with consummate ability; we can augur no successful issue to such a contest, unless the national honour be preserved inviolate, the spirit of your Majesty's armies be unchecked, and the cause of failure traced to their source.

We, therefore, humbly beseech your Majesty to be graciously pleased to order your Parliament to be assembled, that an effectual and constitutional investigation may by it be made into all the circumstances connected with the Convention of Cintra, and such measures be adopted as may in its wisdom appear best calculated to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19.

DESTRUCTION OF COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, &c.

This morning about three o'clock, the neighbourhood was alarmed by the appearance of fire in this extensive theatre, which gradually increased till the whole space became involved in the conflagration. About four o'clock, a female servant awoke Mr. Hughes, the treasurer, who resides in the house, and told him that it was on fire. It was soon discovered that the fire proceeded from the upper part of the theatre, and thus the persons who inhabit it had an opportunity to effect their escape. When the quantity and quality of the cumbustible matter, of which the building and its contents were composed, are considered, it may be easily conceived, that the flames burnt fiercely, and that the fire quickly attained a great height, and assumed a most awful appearance.—The crackling of the flames was heard at the extremities of the stand. As the heavy timbers fell, the light burning matter was thrown up to an immense height and extent, and the whole atmosphere was filled with floating flakes of fire, which fell in all directions, spreading consternation, and threatening ruin to the whole neighbourhood, on which it fell in a burning shower. The attendance at Covent Garden market is pretty full at that hour, and a croud of people were of course on the spot; but as the fire out some where contiguous to the upper gallery, and the wind blew the flames to the eastward, the fire had raged within for some time before the alarm became general. About half past four o'clock the volunteers began to assemble, and the engines to arrive from every quarter of the town; but nearly an hour had elapsed before any efficient supply of water could be obtained. At this time the whole theatre was one complete body of fire. It raged with most violence on the upper end of Bow-street, the western side of which nearly as far as the police office, was soon burned down, to the extent of eight or nine houses, including the public-house called the Strugglers, kept by Mr. Bonne, and Paul's soda water manufactory. In Hart-street, the flames communicated to the houses on the side opposite the theatre, and four of them caught fire at the same moment, but by the great activity of the people and firemen they suffered little more damage than a severe scorching. The scite of the theatre being upon a great elevation, and the building lofty; it was seen at a considerable distance; and it seemed as if the whole quarter of the city, from St. Martin's lane to Temple-bar was wrapt in flames. The above, however, is the whole extent of injury sustained in the neighbourhood, but as to the theatre itself, it is totally consumed, and, on the Hart-street side, not even the walls are standing. The Ship Tavern, and part of Mr. Brandon's, the box keeper's office, are all standing at that angle. The most painful part of this dreadful event still remains to be described. At an early stage of the fire, a party of firemen broke open the great door under the Piazza, on the western side, and having introduced an engine into the passages in the interior, they directed it towards the galleries, where the fire appeared to burn most fiercely, when melancholy to relate, the part of the building over the passage, which they thought was a stone arch, but proved to be merely an imitation of stone, fell in, an buried them, with several

others who had rushed in along with them, in the ruins. Mr. J. Johnston, a comedian of inferior order, rushed in along with them and shared their fate. It was a considerable time before the rubbish, which now blocked up the door, could be cleared away. When it was effected, a miserable spectacle presented itself. The mangled bodies of dead and dying appeared through the rubbish, or discovered in each advance to remove it. At twelve o'clock eleven dead bodies had been removed into the church-yard of St. Paul's, on the opposite side of Covent-garden. When the bodies were brought into the church-yard they were in a heated state, and covered with dirt; on some of them the flesh was burned to the bones. For the purpose of identifying the sufferers, several pails full of water were thrown upon them. Sixteen were sent to the hospital, miserably mangled, with broken limbs, and dreadful bruises. A party of ruffians, taking advantage of the general consternation and distress, began to plunder, but eight of them were apprehended and lodged in Covent-garden watch-house. A gang of pick-pockets also committed great depredations. At ten o'clock, however a party of horse soldiers was sent to keep off the crowd and a party of foot soldiers to relieve the volunteers. The loss sustained by the destruction of this great property is estimated at £150,000, of which not more than one third was insured, as follows:—

The Royal Exchange	£ 5,000
The Phœnix	15,000
The Union	5,000
The Sun	25,000
Total	£ 50,000

Next to Mr. Harris, Mr Kemble, and the other Proprietors of the theatre, the musicians are the greatest sufferers. Mr. Ware lost a violin, value 300l. It was the only time in a space of two years that he had left it behind him. The musicians are in the habit of leaving all their instruments at the theatre; they were all destroyed, with all the music, and other appurtenances of the orchestra, estimated at 20,000l. value. To aggravate the loss in this department, there are no copies of many of the best pieces. All the literary productions of the house are also destroyed, and of many of them also there are no copies. Miss Betton lost all her jewels, and Mr. Munden, his wardrobe, valued at £300. All the other performers have also shared in the calamity; and, according to the usage of the theatre, their salaries cease until their performances can be resumed. By this catastrophe upwards of 200 other persons, with their families, consisting of artificers, door-keepers, and other inferior servants, employed about the theatre, are thrown out of bread. The event may therefore be said to have spread distress through the neighbourhood, and consigned many industrious families to actual want. Among the killed, whose bodies were conveyed to St. Paul's church-yard, Covent-garden, were Joseph Holmes, ——— Jones, an apprentice at No. 5, Oxford-road; Joseph Kilbey and Richard Riglesworth, firemen, belonging to the Phœnix-office; ——— Crab, a butcher's boy, whose master resides in Paternoster-row; and an officer in the Duke of Cumberland's sharpshooters, name unknown. Of the mangled and contused sent to the hospital, the following expired in the course of the day: Richard Bird, coach-maker; John Sayers, engineer of the Phœnix engine; Mr. Harris, optician, a young man, aged 18, and a member of the Bloomsbury volunteer corps; and Mr. James, an attorney; he had only arrived in town from Wales, about a week ago, and lodged at the house of Mr. Watkins, tailor, York-street, Covent-garden. He was brought home to his lodgings, but had scarcely entered the shop when he expired.—Amongst those in a dangerous state in the hospitals are, Peter Fish, fireman of the Phœnix-office. A man brought into the Pizza Coffee-house, with his arm burnt was in such agony, that, mad with pain, he tore the flesh down to the wrist. He was sent to Bartholomew's hospital in a most deplorable state. Seven other persons were killed by the fall of a wall in Hart-street. The precise number cannot be yet ascertained, but moderate computation of the killed and wounded, it is supposed that they cannot be fewer than fifty. During the whole course of the day the engines continued to play upon the smoking ruins; but, about nine o'clock, the fire appeared to break out again in the angle that the element had spared in the morning, between Hart-street. It was, however, soon got under, and at twelve o'clock this night there was no new symptom of danger. The cause of the fire is said to have been the lodgment among the scenery, of the wadding from the pistol which is discharged in the representation of Pizzaro, which took place last night, and which lay smothering without exciting any suspicion. Mr. Harris, the chief proprietor of the theatre, was at Uxbridge when the accident happened; Mr. Harris, jun. went to him yesterday morning with the distressing news. He received the fatal tidings with the utmost fortitude, and his chief enquiry was, whether any lives were lost, at hearing which he was greatly affected. Mr. Brandon, the house-keeper, was so overcome, tow men were obliged to assist him out of the house.—The rest of his family were in the country. During the whole of the evening, and until a late hour, the neighbourhood was crowded with people from all parts of the town, attracted to view the ruins of an edifice which had been for a century a scene of public amusement, instruction, and delight. They did not depart until a late hour, when they went away, each anxious to carry off some little fragment of the ruins, as a memorial of this melancholy event.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Yesterday an inquest was held before Anthony Gell, Esq. one of his Majesty's coroners for the city of Westminster, at the Britannia Coffee-house, Covent-garden, touching the manner by which twelve unfortunate persons, killed during the combustion of Covent-garden theatre, came by their deaths. The jury being sworn, proceeded to the church of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, to view the bodies of the deceased persons, two of whom remain to be owned. The following are the names of those who have been recognized by their friends:—Richard Davis, Richard Cadgill, John Holmes, James Hunt, William James, John Evans, James Crab, Thomas Mead, William Rigglesworth, and John Kilby. The jury being returned, the coroner proceed to examine evidence as to the cause of their death. The first witness, called was William Addicott, stage carpenter of Covent-garden theatre. He could give no satisfactory account of the manner in wh[illegible] the fire originated; he said there was only [illegible] watchman to the theatre, whose duty it was [illegible]ook repeatedly over the house during the night, and that his station was the hall next the box office, which was but a very few paces from the stage. Had the watchman been attentive to his duty, it was his opinion, that he must have had earlier intimation of the fire having commenced; but he believed that he was asleep in the hall, from the circumstance of the difficulty which was found to gain admittance at the stage-door: he, the witness having himself knocked loud and repeatedly, and that an entrance to the house was not found in that direction until the door was forced open; then the watchman came forth quite astonished. The house was then entirely in flames. The proofs having been gone through, as to the matter by which the deceased had come by their deaths, some of the Jury expressed a wish to ascertain the cause of the fire itself, and if there was any foundation for the rumour, that frequent explosions of gun-powder had been heard during the conflagration, which had accelerated the destruction of the place. In answers to the questions put upon this subject, it was satisfactorily proved to the Jury on the evidence of Addicott, and two other carpenters belonging to the Theatre, that there were not more than two pounds of gun-powder on the whole premises, which were deposited on the armoury near Hart-street, the opposite quarter from where this accident happened; and those men imputed the falling of the arch to the destruction of the flooring of the Apollo-room over it, which gave way, and forced through the all intermediate floors to the bottom. The Jury after a minute's deliberation, returned a verdict,—*that the above ten persons, and two others* (names unknown) *were killed accidentally, by the falling of the Apollo-room, at Covent-garden Theatre.*

EXPOSE OF THE SITUATION OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

This is the first head of the *exposé*, and contains a panegyric upon the code Napoleon. It afterwards states, that the trial by jury has been adopted in France.

Under the head of SCIENCE and LITERATURE, a pompous detail is given of the various robberies committed upon the antiquities of Europe to enrich the Napoleon museum.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

After a few observations with respect to education, the *exposé* goes on to describe some projected public establishments, and among others a new university.

Eight new Lyceums have been established, and 1200 new scholars are invited to participate in the advantages of education gratuitously.

Several theatres have been suppressed in the metropolis, on account of their pernicious effects on public morals.

Schools for the theory and practice of medicine have been opened in the hospitals in Angers, Caen, Marseilles, Nant[illegible], Bordeaux, Rheims, and Dijon.

[illegible] INSTITUTION.

[illegible] funds and [illegible] belonging to the [illegible] *Chari[illegible]* have been restored.

[illegible] and important measures have been taken for the [illegible]pression of mendicity. Each department shall ha[illegible] a depot, where the indigent will [illegible] an asylum, subsistence, and [illegible] blishment, where beneficen[illegible] temper restraint with mildness, maintain discipline by affection, and encourag[illegible] labour by awakening sentiments of salutary shame.

MANUFACTURES.

Among the arts of industry which have made progress in the course of this year, we must enumerat the manufactory of tin. In two of our manufactories hey have attained a degree of perfection no ways yielding to that of the English. A premium of encouragement has been given accordingly; and another is also destined to ulterior efforts in the same branch.

The mechanics, in their endeavours to simplify their looms, and introduce economy in their labours, have often also improved the quality of their stuffs. Those that are used in the weaving of cottons, have, for several years, been much multiplied; the spirit of invention has brought them to perfection. There is nothing now which we cannot make, and very well. The weaving of the cotton has made as marked a progress as the spinning. These two kinds of industry are already adequate to the consumption of the empire, which is for ever liberated from the grievous taxation it has hitherto been under to the Indian manufactures, and to their oppressors. The machines best calculated for the manufacture of cloth are already in wide circulation; they have lately been much encouraged by advances made to different manufacturers in the departments.

The conservatory of arts and handicraft is daily enriching by the requisition of new patterns, and is entitled to commendation for the information which the pupils receive who frequent its school of drawing and descriptive geometry. Reforms have been made in the school at Chalons-sur-Marne.

The consultation chambers of the manufactures are hastening to present useful views which will be taken advantage of. The institution of arbitrators for the purpose of deciding with celerity variances that may arise between the workmen and their employers, render to industry services which have been set forth. Since our last session, gentlemen, several towns have demanded them, and there are already some established at Nismes, Aix-la-Chapelle, Avignon, Troies, Mulhausen, Sedan, and Thiers.

COMMERCE.

The political events have been unfavourable to commerce. It still was kept alive in the midst of the contentions that have deluged the Contint n blood, because those nations that were involved in he war preferred their neutrality—that right deemed even in our times inviolable. But the English legislaton, already misled by the ambition of unieversal monopoly, has overthrown the ancient barrier of the law of nations, and trampled their independence under foot, substituting in the room of them a new maritime code. The ordinances of his Britannic Majesty have realised these innovations; that of the 11th of November, 1807, is particularly remarkable; it pronounces, by an universal blockade, the interdiction of all our ports, n subjecting the ships of neutral powers, friendly and even allied to Great Britain, to the visitation of its cruizers, to be conducted to British ports, and there to be taxed by an arbitrary inquisition.

The Emperor, obliged to oppose just reprisals to this strange legislation, gave out the decree of the 23 of November, ordaining the seizure and confiscation of the ships which after having touched in England, should enter the ports of France. From these measures, provoked by the British laws, the almost absolute cessation of the maritime relations, and many privations for the French merchants, manufacturers, and consumer, must have necessarily ensued. We all know with what resignation these privations were endured; we know that they are already become habitual, that they have awakened the genius of invention, and produced a thousand resources in substitution of the objects which we are in want of; we know, finally, that a great nation, essentially agricultural, can, by possessing in abundance all articles of utility, easily forego those which only form certain luxuries or conveniences of life, particularly when its independence and glory should be put at stake.

These circumstances have favoured one of the greatest scourges of commerce, smuggling. But it has been strongly repressed. The government is preparing new means against this foe to the public revenue, and national industry: the great emoluments it procures excites the most ardent cupidity. Those who ought not to be honoured with the appropation of merchants, lest we should degrade commerce, are still devoting themselves to criminal peculations; they think they are only braving the shame of an ordinary transgression; but the public indignation and vengeance wil overtake them, and teach them, that under circumstaces where the nation employs for its defence, in an unexampled war, the interdiction of all commercial relations with the enemy, the violation of those disposition is an hostile declaration, a true alliance with this same enemy; that consequently every smuggler renounce the benefit of the municipal laws to be subjected soldy to those of war, and that he ought to dread the terrible and rapid application of those laws which authorise the invasion of his fortune and personal castigation.

the government, penetrated with the situation of the French commerce, has strove to mitigate he evil, to provide for its wants.

Abroad, a treaty with the kingdom of Italy secures to France all the advantages which are compatible with reciprocal justice. In the interior, various sums have been advanced to manufactures and proprietors of produce, which public events had accumulated or cramped in their stores.

The Caisse d'Amortissement has interfered in the out fittings of adventurers.

A law has limited the bounds of the interest on money. Offices established at Lyons and at Rouen are preliminary to a grand system of facility in the circulation of specie and merchandize.

The exchange and the commercial tribunal of Paris see rising for their accommodation a stately palace, on the scite of the nunnery of St. Thomas.

Conformably to the new code, an organization of the tribunals of commerce of the empire is preparing. The prefects, the courts of appeal, have been consulted on the most elligible scites for these tribunals, as well as on the subjects of their number, the judge and their surrogates. A general project has been submitted to the discussion of the council of state, and to the sanction of His Majesty.

AGRICULTURE.

The prefects, the court of appeal, and of the members of the general councils of department formed in commission, are also called upon to give their advice on projects of the greatest utility, that of a rural code, so [illegible] to the posterity of agriculture, and so close[illegible] with national prosperity.

[illegible] mean time, one of the principal improvements of which agriculture is capable, is daily efected by the [illegible] of our repositories for the breed of [illegible]. Eight new repositories of stallions have been

formed this year. Premiums held out to the owners of the best horses brought to the fairs, rewards decreed at the departmental races, are so many additional means of favouring the production to the most eligible species of this animal.

Two new sheep farms have been introduced. Six hundred merinos, of the best breed, have been ordered from Spain; and they are already arrived in France, notwithstanding the variety of obstacles that have occurred on their passage. They will be divided in two new establishments, as yet in embroyo. The multiplication of the flocks increases rapidly, and we may consider the happy revolution introduced in this branch as completed.

May it one day be so also with the culture of cotton. In spite of the contrarities of a hard spring, and a tolerable cold autumn, the attempts made still give room to hope for ultimate success. We are justified to augur well also of the attempts made on the grape. The rich culture of tobacco is daily extending; that which is gathered in the vicinity of St. Malo equals in quality that of America. France will one day, to judge by appearances, not only supply its own wants with that production, but also export it to her neighbours.

In the interior the greatest order in all parts of the administration, important ameliorations, a great number of new institutions, have excited the gratitude of the people.

The creation of titles of nobility have enveroned the throne with a new splendor. This system creates in all hearts a laudable emulation. It perpetuates the recollection of the most illustrious services paid dy the most honourable raward.

The clergy have distinguished themselves by their patriotism, and by their attachment to their Sovereign and their duties. Respect to the Ministers of the Altar, who honour religion by a devotion so pure, and virtues so disinterested!

The Magistrates of all classes every where aid, and without their efforts, the views of the Sovereign and the people by their zeal facilitate the operation of their authority, and by the manifestation to the most affecting sentiments, exalt the courage and ardour of the troops.

Soldiers, magistrates, citizens, all have but one object, the service of the state; but one sentiment, that of admiration for the Sovereign; but one desire, that heaven watch over his days, too just a recompence for a Monarch who has no other thought—no other ambition, than those of the happiness and the glory of the French nation.

[The orator descended from the tribune amidst the applause of the assembly.]

The President—Monsieur the minister of the interior, and Gentlemen Councellors of State.—

You have painted the true greatness of the Prince, in retracing all the good he has done. The annual pictures of his internal administration will one day be the finest monuments of his reign. Unhappy the Sovereign who is great only at the head of his Armies; happy the one who knows how to govern as well as to conquer, who occupies himself incessantly with useful works, in order to rest himself from the fatigues of war, and whose provident hands was in the midst of so many ravages, the fruitful seeds of public felicity. One single man has fulfilled these two great destinies. He has subdued powerful states—he has traversed Europe, as a conqueror under triumphial arches, erected to his glory, from the bounds of Italy to the farthest extremities of Poland.

It was enough for the first of Heroes; but not enough for the first of kings. In the fields of Marengo and of Jena, that indefatigable genius meditated the happiness of nations. All the ideas of public order, all these safe counsels which protect societies & empires have always accompanied him in his warlike tent.—It was he that reopened the temples of desolated religion, and who saved morality and the laws from a ruin which was almost inevitable. In one word, he has founded more than others had destroyed—behold that which recommends his memory to eternity.

In the midst of the most magnificent of our squares a column, worthy of the age of the Antonines or the Trajans, has been elevated in opposition to the voice of the hero that is above such things. Our exploits will be engraved on the glorious bronzes with which it is to be covered: Victory erect on this triumphal column will point to Italy twice subdued, to Vienna, to Berlin; to Warsaw, opening their gates—our standards floating on the Pyramids, the Po, the Danube, the Rhine, the Spree, the Vistula, stooping beneath our laws. Frenchmen will stop with pride at the foot of this monument.

The day is perhaps not far distant, when we may be able to erect, to the pacification of Europe, a monument still more worthy of him.

Let all the arts decorate him with the emblems of agriculture and industry—let the images of peace and abundance preside above—let there be represented with them, not cities destroyed, but cities rebuilt; not captive rivers, but rivers mixing their streams for the benefit of commerce—not fields of slaughter, but fields fertilized—not the war which shatters thrones, but the wisdom which reestablishes them. Let them engrave on them, in fine as a substitute for all other inscriptions these memorable words—I have felt that in order to be happy it was necessary for me first to be assured of the happiness of France.

This triumphal arch of a new description will never be beholden without emotions of respect and love. It is there that every heart will send forth without effort the most exalted eulogy of the great man, who has been the author of so much good.

We cannot render him our homage in a better mode than by putting up vows, that his talents as a warrior may soon become useless. Secure is he of finding within himself other sources of greatness. Let us not doubt it. Thanks to all that he shall undertake for the happiness of the nation. His renown as a conqueror will henceforth be but the most feeble part of his glory.

The assembly renewed its applauses.

The legislative bodies gave formal deed of acknowledgment to the orators of the *Exposé* which they had presented in the name of his Majesty, which they ordered to be entered on the journals, and also to be printed and distributed to each of the members.

QUEEN'S PALACE, OCT. 26.

This day Monsieur d'Adlerberg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sweden, had an audience of leave of his Majesty; and Monsieur de Brinckman, his successor in the same character, had afterwards a private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials. To which they were introduced by the Right Honourable George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 29.

80th Regt. of Foot, Captain Richard Machell from the 3d West India Regiment, to be Captain of a Company.

42d ditto, Captain Peter Charles Westlake, from half pay of the late 112th Foot, to be Captain of a Company.

82d ditto, Lieut. George Marshall to be Captain of a Company.

44th ditto, Lieut. William Davis, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company.

GARRISON.—Thomas French, D. D. to be Chaplain to the Garrison of Sheerness.

MACHINATIONS OF BONAPARTE.

Don Pedro Cevallos has published a Pamphlet at Madrid, containing a masterly exposition of the artifices by which the French Tyrant got the Royal Family of the Spain into his power, in order that he might usurp the throne of that country. The facts however, though ably stated, have already been at different times announced in the Herald, and of course do not possess much novelty. The same observation applies to the documents which form the Appendix, in which are the letters of Charles IV. to his son Ferdinand VII. and of Bonaparte to the same, which our readers may recollect we gave seceral months ago from the Dutch Papers, when we inserted the enemy's account of the horrid massacre at Madrid on the 22d of May. M. Cevallos closes his Paphlet with the following recapitulation which contains the substance of the whole.

The Emperor alarms Charles IV. in order that he may induce him to take flight for America, with all the Royal Family, and abandon the Peninsula to the former, he lights up the flame of discord between the Royal Parents and their child, in order to debilitate Spain, dividing it into parties, after having disgraced the Royal persons; he draws Ferdinand VII. from his Court by false promises; he makes him captive in Bayonne; and when he saw that the virtue of the young King knew how to resist his designs, and that Ferdinand could not be induced to renounce his Crown, he occasioned him to be brought to Bayonne, with all the other personages of the Royal Family, as if to present them bound before the Imperial tribunal, which was both Judge and Party in the same case. He endeavours to deprive the Parents of the sensibilities of nature, and forces them to become the instruments of the oppression of their child. From the latter he extorts a renunciation, the most irregular and illicit transaction among the affairs of man; and by a series of abdications, exacted by the same illegal and violent expedients, he believes that he has become the proprietor of the Crown of Spain; he transfers it to his brother, without considering the infamy to which he would be exposed in the Cabinets in Europe, by the usurpation of the Throne of a Monarch, his Friend and Ally.

Who can doubt, from this clear evidence, that the renunciation executed by Ferdinand VII. in favour of his august Father, and that which succeeded in favour of the Emperor, are absolute nullities? Who will doubt but that if the last should have emanated from a free exercise of the will, the rights of the dynasty of Bourbon are not prejudiced by it? Who does not know, that in case of the extinction of such a Family, and by the very establishment of the Spanish monarchy, the nation alone can invite another dynasty, or can introduce such a form of Government as it shall most approve.

"In another part of this narrative, I have shewn that Ferdinand VII. was too honourable to suppose that the Emperor could entertain such atrocious designs. The King desired to free Spain from the oppression of the French troops: it was promised him, that this and all other matters should be regulated with the Emperor, and that he should return to his kingdom with the fruit of his exertions for the good of his vassals; and no hour of his life was unseasonable to him to exert himself for their happiness. This I saw and can testify. During his confinement, nothing afflicted his generous heart so much as the sufferings of his people; and when his liberty began to be doubtful, he adopted the means the most agreeable to his paternal solicitude: such was the order he gave for the regency, naturally sought, when his freedom was interrupted; and such was the command that the Cortes should be assembled to determine those questions, which in their proper places have been noticed.

"Valour and patriotism have successfully armed the whole nation in its own defence, and for the protection of their legitimate Sovereign, although the people had no knowledge of the will of their beloved Ferdinand as to this movement. That patriotism, united to wisdom, will now impel them irresistibly to perform with promptitude the most important work of the Central Government or Regency, which may administer the affairs of the Kingdom in the name of his Majesty.

"Thus will be completed, for the advagtage of all the last expression of the will of the King, which he condescended to use the moment before he was forced to renounce the Crown; thus will the nation be preserved from this dreadful tempest; it will have exhibited before Europe, an example of loyalty, honour, and generous energy, will be the subject of admiration in every age, and in every country.

"MADRID, Sept. 1, 1808. PEDRO CEVALLOS.

English Extracts.

THE ARMY.

A General Court-Marshal has lately been held on Lieutenant WILLIAM UPTON, of the 16th Light Dragoons, upon the under-mentioned charge, viz.

"For having, on or about the 27th day of March, 1808, posted a paper in a public Billiard-room at Hythe, purporting that Major Henry Yonge, his superior Officer, then Brigade-Major at Hythe, was a scoundrel, a coward, and a disgrace to his profession," being contrary to his duty as an Officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

The Court having most maturely deliberated upon, weighed and considered the whole of the evidence and matter that has been adduced in support of the charge exhibited against Lieutenant William Upton, of the 16th Light Dragoons, together with what he has offered in his defence, is of opinion, that he said Lieutenant William Upton is guilty of writing, and is likewise guilty of having caused publicity to be given to the paper which was posted in the public Billiard-room at Hythe, though he did not actually himself affix the paper to the wall of the room; yet under these circumstances the Court considers him equally amenable and responsible for the act of the paper being posted: and it does therefore sentence him, the aforesaid Lieutenant William Upton, of the 16th Light Dragoons, to be *Cashiered*. But the Court, upon the reference to the very severe and unjustificable language mand use of by Major Yonge, to the prejudice of Lieutenant Upton's character and honour as an Officer and a Gentleman, and of course to his future pursuits in his profession, and which expressions he Major Yonge refused to disavow, regrets that no discretion is left to it, in the present instance, to adjudge a midler sentence; and having maturely taken into consideration the provocation on the part of Major Yonge, and also the very high testimonials which Lieutenant Upton has produced in favour of his character, not only as an officer, but also as a peaceand amiable member of society, the Court humbly begs leave to recommend Lieutenant William Upton to his Majesty's most grcious clemency.

His MAJESTTY having considered the offence of which the prisoner has been found guilty, to be so flagrant a breach of subordination and military discipline, that it was not possible, without prejudice to the service, to give effect to the recommendation of the Court, has been pleased to command that the sentence should be carried into effect. Therefore his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has directed that the foregoing charge, together with the opinion and sentence of the Court, shall be read at the head of every Regiment, and entered in the Regimental Orderly Books.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-General.

Dated Aorse Guards, Vov. 4, 1808.

NEC ASPERA TERENTI!!!

To all that are Ambitious *and* High Spirited Wanted immediately, to form a flank company to the veteran corps of Opposionists, a number of dashing youths, who having souls beyond the fear of a *forlorn hope* or a *gibbet*, are free, willing, and able to serve against the present alliance between *Great Britain*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*; whose glory will be to harass, and annoy with *rifle-pieces* the shallow mind of the public, while that tried *Legion of Honour*, the old *Blue* and *Buffs*, advance to *charge* the Administration with a steady front, in the hope of routing them from the strong position which they have taken in the country.—For this important service each volunteer must provide himself with sixty rounds of inflammatory essays, paragraphs to keep up a skirmishing attack, while the old *Blue* and *Buffs* assail them with *hand granadoes* on the new principle of *Congreve's rockets*, which are expected at least to maim those of the *Ministerial column* whom unfortunately they do not altogether destroy. Such high-minded youths will enter into good pay and free quarters by applying to Serjeant Major Never Fear, at his rendezvous, the sign of the Hempen Halter, near Tyburn Turnpike.

N. B. Bringers of Volunteers liberally rewarded.

A COAT OF ARMS.—A Merchant who had acquired a large fortune in India returned to England a short time since, to live in style. His carriage boasted all the magnificence of art, and his livery made a splendid appearance, but his shield had not been honoured with heraldic atchievements. Amidst the enjoyment of his riches, he felt mortified at not being able to display any other ornament upon his pannels than the simple initials of his name. In order to remedy this inconvenience, he applied to the Heralds to make him armorial bearings. Being required to relate some valiant deed of arms performed by his ancestors, as the foundation of his new honours, he could only recollect that his great progenitor was a blacksmith, famous for his strength in throwing the sledge hammer. This he considered a *striking* deed of arms, and he resolved to wear two arms proper, holding a piece of iron and a hammer in a field lable. The device has been since blazoned on his coach, with the motto, "By force of arms," and he now defies the *beau monde* to say, he cannot boast an heraldic coat.

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